

THE AMERICAN

15¢ MAY 1959

LEGION

MAGAZINE

SEE PAGE 12

AN AMERICAN COLONY ON THE MOON

SEE PAGE 20

TY COBB TALKS BASEBALL!





THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

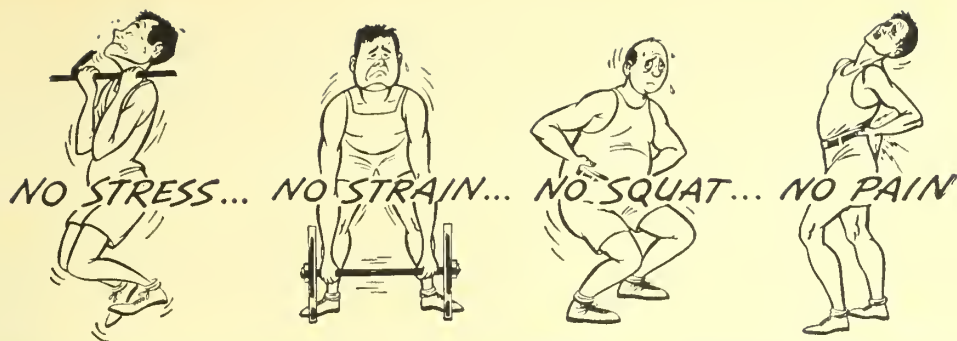
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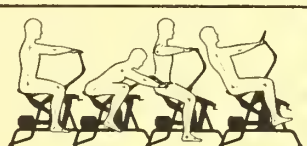
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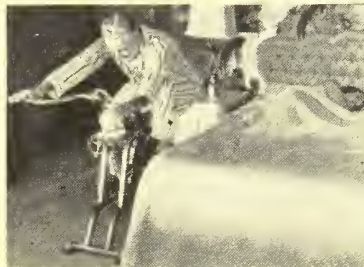
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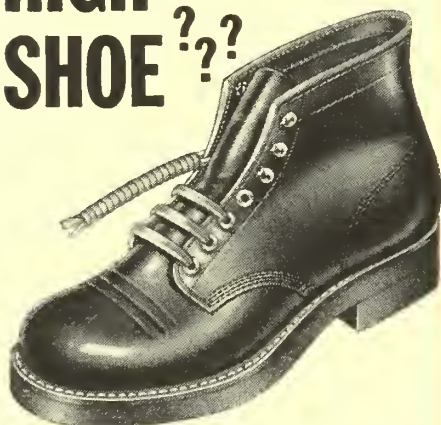


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THE AMERICAN LEGION



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THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

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Vol. 66, No. 51 May 1959



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The secret is a scientific 'live-action' tail that had never been patented before. Developed by a French sportsman who named it VIVIF, this wonder-working 'live-action' lure is the result of years of testing all kinds of lures on all kinds of fish...and watching the fish react to each lure under water. From these studies came VIVIF, the lure that works when everything else fails. VIVIF is now being used by over 350,000 fishermen in 25 countries who rave over VIVIF.

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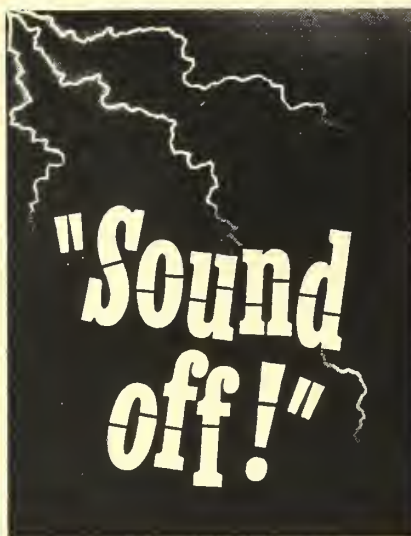
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SELLOUT

Sir: Such articles as "One-Man Army of Koto-ri" are wonderful, but it becomes very disgusting to read continually of the heroism of our American soldiers and at the same time to know that other so-called Americans are working night and day to sell out our country to communism. What good is it to have members of our Armed Forces risk life and limb if, at the same time, those directing things here at home are making the world safe for communism?

Robert E. Osth
Berryville, Va.

A FARMER COMMENTS

Sir: It was good to read an article like your "Seven Misconceptions About Food" (February issue) in a non-farming magazine. It dealt with the matter in an intelligent and informative manner and did not try to harpoon the farmer regarding the cost of food. I felt it was a very good job in every way.

William C. Reid
Cloverdale, Ind.

WANTS INVESTIGATION

Sir: We need desperately in our land today a thorough investigation of the U.S. Supreme Court and of the law clerks who prepare the material for the decisions of this Court. Our Congress has failed, or at least does not have the fortitude to do this.

Allen A. Stuart
Phoenix, Ariz.

SOFT TOUCH

Sir: Day after day we see a procession of chronic panhandlers heading for the nearest Legion Post with the threadbare story of hardship. Yet, when you ask one of them, "To what Post do you belong?" he ducks the answer. When you finally ask him, "Did you ever belong to any veterans organization, even for one year after you were discharged?" he comes up with a negative answer. Yet they come and they come,

with a hopeful look in their eyes, knowing that veterans organizations are a soft touch for the old professional and that at least a free meal will be forthcoming. I can name some Posts that are so impoverished through doling out thousands to these migratory bums that they have difficulty carrying out their local programs.

E. T. Gamage
Santa Paula, Calif.

LIKES COMMANDER

Sir: I wish to state that your new National Commander, Preston Moore, ranks tops in my book. I probably have no right to write to "Sound Off!" as I am a Canadian, but recently there was some information that I wanted regarding a campaign medal which I thought that I was eligible for; so I wrote to Preston Moore. He found out about it and promptly answered my letter. It's men of his type that promote a comradely feeling between all men, and I do wish him all the best of success. It makes me feel honored that I served alongside the Americans during World War II.

Wentworth Hill
Montreal, P.Q., Can.

UNIFORMS AND BADGES

Sir: The letter in the December issue entitled "Parade Incident" merely scratched the surface in exposing ludicrous parading. Although we proudly wore the 1918 uniform, it only looks good on royal mounties, forest rangers and/or Boy Scout troop leaders. The American Legion uniform is up to date. But the medals and the fruit salad should be authentic, indicative of the wars in which the wearer served. Convention, merit and/or other rank badges should be taboo.

Ralph G. Mangold
Chicago

REMINDER

Sir: You have done a great public service! Congratulations on Edgar A. Grunwald's "Your Personal Affairs" for December. The reminder to "get your eyes checked oftener" is a real public service. There is a great need for more of this kind of reminder. While I was an optometrist in the U.S. Army, I hardly ever saw a case of glaucoma or cataract. For the last ten years, in private practice, I have seen them almost every day. I'm certain this could easily be true with all other eye men; yet within our profession we have a continuous program to remind the eye men to be on the lookout for glaucoma, cataract, etc., because the importance of vision cannot be overemphasized.

Shew Kuhn Lee, O. D.
Washington, D. C.

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LA PROVINCE DE

Québec



EDITOR'S CORNER

RED RESURGENCE

FOR THE BENEFIT of complacent Americans who think that communism is nothing to worry about, we'd like to quote the publisher of the official communist newspaper *The Worker*, one William L. Patterson:

"McCarthyism has sustained a heartening defeat in our country. American reaction has in fact sustained a number of defeats on the political as well as the moral front. We say this because it must be clear that the prevailing political atmosphere permits increasing activities with lessening danger of victimization."

In other words, the commies now feel that it is safe to come out from under the rocks and operate in an atmosphere where they know they can get away with things that previously would have landed them before an investigating committee if not in jail.

A series of Supreme Court decisions and the failure of Congress to do anything to correct the situation have, of course, helped create this pleasant atmosphere for the reds, but there is something else. Because the American people cool off so quickly, even toward those who are traitors and who have tried to sell out our country, many notorious commies and commie stooges are back in jobs from which they were fired when they were exposed. You'll find them once again on big TV and radio shows, on the stage, and in motion pictures. They are writing books, sounding off in pulpits and on podiums, and otherwise carrying on as though they had never been discredited. Along with all this, they are once again being lionized by people with a passion for red.

INGRID'S "BEST PEOPLE"

PROBABLY THE BEST insight into the kind of thinking that is helping the reds to re-establish themselves was given by Ingrid Bergman recently. Appearing on a TV show, she told how she had worked with many communists in Italy and France. "Half the people I work with, if not more, are communists," she said, "and we think nothing of it." Going on in this vein, she expressed the opinion that "some of the best writers and best people in Hollywood" had to get out of the movies because of an alleged blacklist of communists and communist sympathizers. "I think Hollywood has regretted it," she opined.

We have always considered Miss Berg-

man a great actress, but her private life suggests that she is somewhat careless regarding the people with whom she associates, at work and at play. Therefore, we hardly think she qualifies as an expert on who are the "best people," though she may well qualify as an authority on those who are not.

MURROW AGAIN

MAYBE IT WAS NOT surprising that Ingrid was sounding off on one of those productions for which Edward R. Murrow has become famous. It will be recalled that not long before Miss Bergman's appearance Murrow was featuring New York call girls in a show which was an interesting potpourri of innuendo, suggestiveness, and smear. Shortly after the episode of the soiled doves, the melancholy Mr. Murrow announced that he was leaving CBS, for a year at least.

HARRY ON DEMOCRACY

WITH HAWAII SO much in the headlines, we keep hearing more about that great statesman Harry Bridges, who seems to have a good deal to say about anything that goes on in the Islands. In February 'Arry, appropriately, made a mission to Moscow. On this occasion he again helped the red cause by urging American workers to visit the red paradise where, as he put it, "they would learn that everything the worker in America heard about the U.S.S.R. is nothing but lies and slanderous propaganda." He also plugged Soviet trade unions as "more democratic than many American ones."

But comes the revolution, and you may be sure that the noted guest from Australia will give American workers some of that good oldtime Soviet democracy.

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ground was broken for a new building at Norman College, Norman Park, Ga., which should have special significance for Legionnaires. The building, the Cocke-Kelly Citizenship Center, is being named for Colin Kelly, the heroic flier who lost his life in the Pacific in World War II, and our own Erle Cocke, Jr., Past National Commander of The American Legion, who has a fabulous war record.

However, there is more to the story of the Citizenship Center than what is in the name. The real story can be found in the work being done by Norman College to glorify God and uphold the American way of life. Students qualify for various degrees, but in the course of earning those degrees they are in little danger of having their faith diminished or their patriotism impaired.

GET-TOGETHER

A LITTLE OVER a month ago, on March 17 to be exact, a Syracuse, N. Y., Legion Post had a dinner. It was definitely an Irish affair, a St. Patrick's Day party being held by Tipperary Hill Post 1361. In case you are not up on your Syracuse geography, Tipperary Hill is a section that is predominantly Irish. To give you an idea—the traffic light that

stands outside the Post is the only traffic light in the world that has the green light above the red.

Among the hundreds present there were of course Murphys and Dwyers and Faheys and Flynns. But there was a little something else. The invocation was given by Rabbi Benjamin Friedman; the opening benediction, by Rev. Robert E. Frawley, O.F.M.; and the closing benediction, by Rev. William Montgomery, pastor emeritus of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

And that wasn't all. The big event of the evening was the presentation of the 12th Annual Tipp-Off Award, an honor which has been bestowed in past years on James A. Farley, Frank W. Leahy, and other distinguished citizens. Making the presentation was a former winner, the Hon. Donald H. Mead, a leading jurist who is a 32d degree Mason and a Shriner. The man receiving the award was Cloud Wampler, chairman of the board of Carrier Corporation, one of Syracuse's great industries.

The inscription on Mr. Wampler's plaque read: "For combining outstanding management ability with a deep sense of responsibility — not only to the company which he heads and its employees but to his community — while building Carrier Corporation into an organization distinguished for leadership in its chosen field, and for good corporate citizenship."

It was a very pleasant dinner that the Tipperary Hill lads held, and maybe there is a moral in it for those who are sure that Americans have lost the knack of getting along with each other.

BALD EAGLE

A FEW WEEKS AGO Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines Ambassador, made an observation about foreign affairs that seems to sum up most of the troubles the U.S.A. is having. Telling how it used to be customary for the nations of the world to twist the tail of the British lion, he said: "Now the favorite preoccupation is plucking the American eagle's feathers. And you'll notice in the representations of the American eagle that he is bald."

"ROCKETEERS"

OUR COVER illustration this month deals with more than a group of youths at a Nike base. The boys are "rocketeers," teenagers whose interest in science is being channeled by the Army into activities that will speed the space age. The Army decided to help the teenagers with rocketry for two reasons. One was to keep the kids from blowing their heads off when working on their own. The other, of course, was to help educate them in the science of missiles. To date more than 20,000 teenagers have enrolled in the Army's Amateur Rocket Societies throughout the country. The group shown on the cover is from Middletown, N. J., and Brooklyn, and they are at the Nike base at Middletown. If you'd like further information on the subject, you can get it from Capt. Bertrand R. Brinley, Information Section, Headquarters, First U.S. Army, Governors Island, New York 4, N.Y.



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For dependable quality and complete satisfaction you will do better with the brands you know, get to know those you see advertised in this magazine.

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MEN PAST 40

**Afflicted With Getting Up Nights,
Pains in Back, Hips, Legs,
Nervousness, Tiredness.**

If you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be due to Glandular Inflammation. A constitutional Disease for which it is futile for sufferers to try to treat themselves at home.

To men of middle age or past this type of inflammation occurs frequently. It is accompanied by loss of physical vigor, graying of hair, forgetfulness and often increase in weight. Neglect of such inflammation causes men to grow old before their time—premature senility and possible incurable conditions.

Most men, if treatment is taken in time, can be successfully NON-SURGICALLY treated for Glandular Inflammation. If the condition is aggravated by lack of treatment, surgery may be the only chance.

NON-SURGICAL TREATMENTS

The NON-SURGICAL New Type treatments used at the Excelsior Medical Clinic are the result of discoveries in recent years of new techniques and drugs plus over 20 years research by scientific technologists and Doctors.

The Excelsior Medical Clinic is devoted particularly to the treatment of diseases of older men. Men from all walks of life and from over 1,000 communities have been successfully treated here at Excelsior Springs. They found soothing and comforting relief and new health in life.

EXAMINATION AT LOW COST

When you arrive here our Doctors who are experienced specialists make a complete examination. Your condition is frankly explained and then you decide if you will take the treatments needed. Treatments are so mild hospitalization is not needed—a considerable saving in expense.

RECTAL-COLON

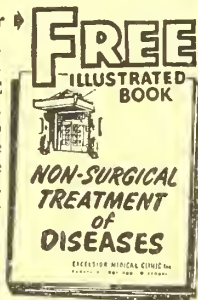
Are often associated with Glandular Inflammation. These disorders, we can successfully treat for you, at the same time we treat Glandular Inflammation.

REDUCIBLE HERNIA

is also amenable to a painless Non-Surgical treatment that we have developed. Full details of this treatment given in our Free Book.

Write Today For Our

The Excelsior Medical Clinic has published a New FREE Book that deals with diseases peculiar to men. It could prove of utmost importance to your future life. Write today. No obligation.



**EXCELSIOR
MEDICAL CLINIC**
Dept. B1151

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

Gentlemen. Kindly send at once your New

FREE BOOK. I am _____ years old

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____

STATE _____

FOREWORDS

A SHORT CUT TO THREE SPECIAL-INTEREST FEATURES.

Your Personal Affairs

Information that can help you with everyday problems.

Amid the many seasonal chores that usually need attention in May, the following are especially newsworthy this year:

FIRES: Overtaxed heating and electrical systems caused a heavy fire toll during the cold season. Those two factors underlie about a third of all home fires; so check your setup now.

Remember these basic facts about a fire: It needs (1) heat, (2) oxygen, and (3) fuel to survive. If you remove any of these elements, it will die (or never start in the first place). So plan your prevention strategy accordingly — and provide additional protection by devising an escape system for your family should an accident nevertheless occur.

Small home fires — the kind you might cope with until professional help arrives — are commonly due to burning wood, rubbish, and similar combustibles (called "Class A") or burning grease and chemicals (called "Class B"). Douse the "A"-type with water or smother them; but **never use water on the "B"-type** because it might spread the flames. Use a smothering agent.

(Continued on page 41)

Rod & Gun Club

For the man with an interest in the great outdoors.

Eight American fish cookouts, filmed to reflect the heritage and tradition of the areas portrayed, are shown in a new sound-color, 16-mm. film just released by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The film, whose running time is 28 minutes, is designed to intrigue those who cook outdoors — either in the open spaces or in their own backyards.

The film is the 16th in a series of educational motion pictures about fishing which the bureau has produced. All of them are available to interested groups on a free loan basis.

The picture starts with a colorful Indian salmon barbecue on Neah Bay, Wash., and shows salmon being caught and cooked in the manner typical of the days when the Northwest was young. This method of cooking can, however, be adapted for use in one's own backyard.

Another sequence is taken from the other side of the country — Gloucester, Mass. Clambakes have been the vogue

(Continued on page 24)

Briefly About Books

Reading matter that may interest you.

Flying Tiger: Chennault of China, by Robert Lee Scott, Jr. Doubleday & Co., \$3.95. How Claire Chennault forged a handful of fliers and some obsolete planes into a powerful fighting force.

D-Day, the Sixth of June, 1944, by David Howarth. McGraw-Hill, \$4.95. The story of an invasion whose like had never been seen on earth. An hour-by-hour account, told in the words of many men who took part in it.

The Last Nine Days of the Bismarck, by C. S. Forester. Little, Brown & Co., \$3.50. The story of Nazi Germany's mightiest battleship and how it was destroyed.

Runway Zero-Eight, by Arthur Hailey and John Castle. Doubleday & Co., \$3.50. A novel of suspense which tells of a crowd of football fans and how

(Continued on page 45)



ROI-TAN

has more of everything ... *including smokers!*

More mildness • More taste
More satisfaction • More shapes to choose
from • than any other cigar at its price!

Next time you buy cigars, get in on the good things that have given so many more men so much more pleasure. Ask for ROI-TAN. You'll find ROI-TAN's famous *uniform quality* means through and through enjoyment—cigar-after-cigar, day-after-day.

Finer—Firmer—Fresher . . .

ROI-TAN—America's largest-selling cigar at 10¢

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ROI-TAN FRESH CIGARILLOS

Now! Famous ROI-TAN quality in the popular cigarillo shape! In handy five-packs—5 for 25¢

Other distinctive shapes:

FRESH PERFECTOS EXTRA
FRESH INVINCIBLES
FRESH BLUNTS
FRESH PANETELAS
FRESH BANKERS
and
FRESH GOLFERS
5 for 20¢ •

daddy's home!

After the hard work, the petty irritations, this is the moment that gives the day its meaning. This is the distillation of all that you are striving to preserve.

But in the routine of making a home and earning a living, there's one essential that it's too easy to overlook: your health...the health of your family.

Have you done all you can to protect yourself against cancer? *A health checkup every year is "living insurance."*

Have you done your share to protect your children? *Today's research will mean better methods of treatment, possibly prevention, tomorrow.*

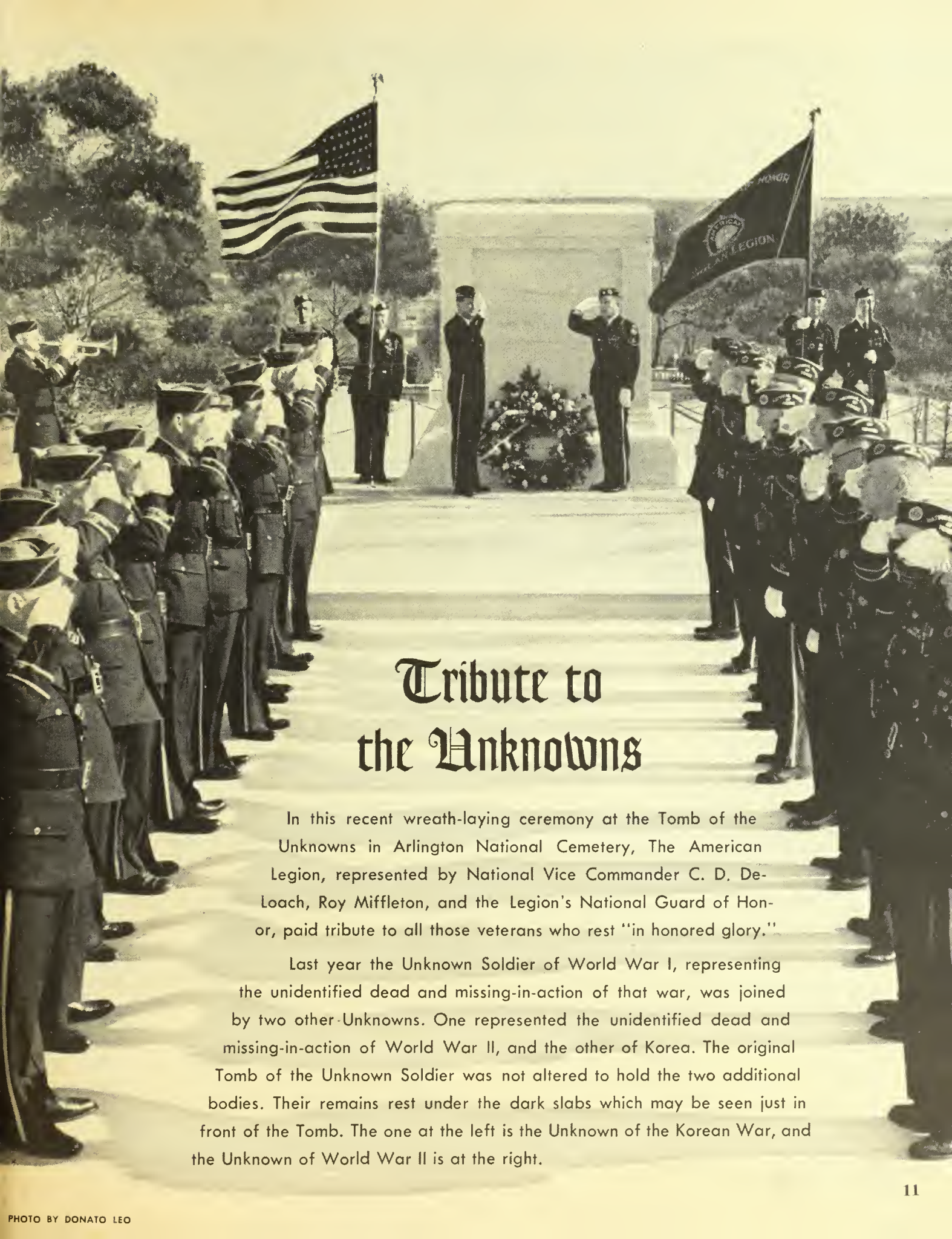
Let the glow of your next homecoming be your reminder: *Guard Your Family—Fight Cancer with a Checkup and a Check.*



Send your check to "Cancer,"
c/o your local post office.

American Cancer Society

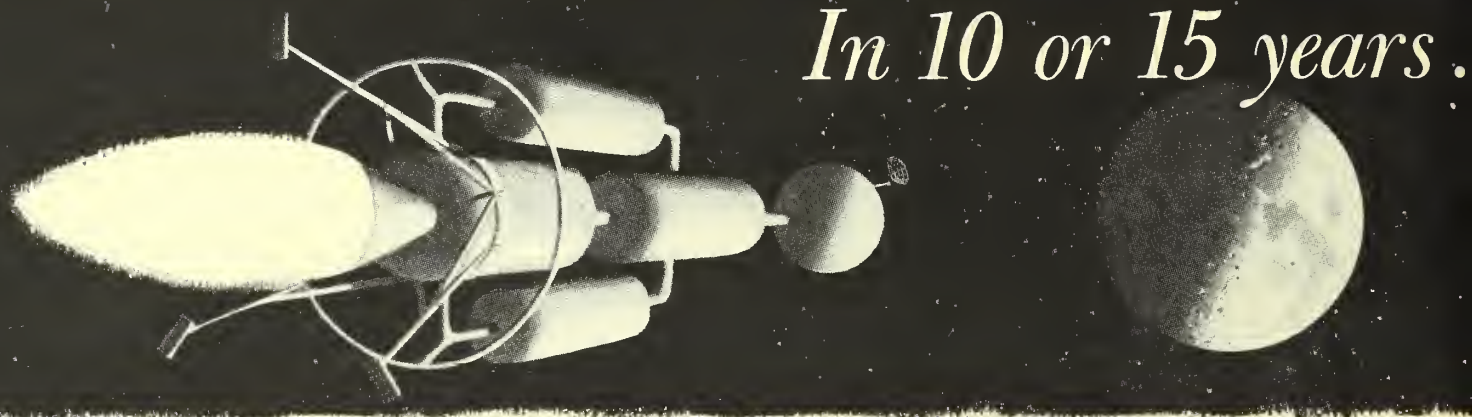




Tribute to the Unknowns

In this recent wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery, The American Legion, represented by National Vice Commander C. D. DeLoach, Roy Miffleton, and the Legion's National Guard of Honor, paid tribute to all those veterans who rest "in honored glory."

Last year the Unknown Soldier of World War I, representing the unidentified dead and missing-in-action of that war, was joined by two other Unknowns. One represented the unidentified dead and missing-in-action of World War II, and the other of Korea. The original Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was not altered to hold the two additional bodies. Their remains rest under the dark slabs which may be seen just in front of the Tomb. The one at the left is the Unknown of the Korean War, and the Unknown of World War II is at the right.



Missiles are being developed and men trained for this fantastic project.

BEFORE LONG now the first party of scientists-explorers will land on the moon and return to tell us of their discoveries.

Shortly afterward carefully prepared and long-considered plans will be set in motion, either by ourselves or by Russia, to establish the first colony or military garrison on the moon.

Russian scientists have declared their belief that whoever controls the moon can control the earth. Many American engineers and space-flight experts believe they are right, and that for national safety we cannot afford to be second-best in the international race to establish ourselves on the earth's companion in the skies.

How soon? Rocket engineers estimate the date for the first round trip moon flight at five years, ten at the most. The first permanent colony could probably be established within two to five years after that.

As a matter of fact, preliminary steps are already being taken. The first exploratory satellites and lunar probes which have been shot into space in the last few months are necessary to give us basic knowledge of conditions that will have to be met.

Equally important to the moon colony project are numerous other tests, experiments, training programs, and planning programs now going on. These include centrifuge tests to see how much acceleration men can withstand; animal-carrying high-altitude shots; endurance tests simulating conditions in space or on the moon; the development of special suits that will enable men to live and work in airless space; experiments to develop practical methods for purifying water and air for re-use under

by **G. EDWARD PENDRAY**

Dr. G. Edward Pendray, a rocket pioneer and a founder of the American Rocket Society, has been a leader in rocketry and space flight for more than 30 years. He is the author of *The Coming Age of Rocket Power and Men, Mirrors and Stars*, and is presently senior partner of a major industrial public relations firm.



"closed-cycle" conditions; development of plants that can be grown rapidly without soil or natural light, and which produce quantities of life-giving oxygen as well as food.

Plans for complete colonies on the moon and for specific buildings intended for the lunar base are also being developed. One such building, recently announced by a Chicago building and construction company, is the work of Dr. John S. Rinehart, formerly associate director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and now director of the Mining Research Laboratory of the Colorado School of Mines.

Dr. Rinehart's proposed lunar building would be 340 feet long and 160 feet wide, and attached to it would be an air lock and a plastic "observation bubble" which would increase the overall length to 520 feet. It would provide living quarters for explorers and space pilots, laboratories for scientific research, maintenance shops for space vehicles, and stations for earth-moon communications. Partly buried for protection

against radiation and extreme temperature variations, it would have a broad, curving roof designed to deflect small meteors.

Another moon-base designer, Japanese-born architect Hiroshi Kumagai, now a member of an American architectural firm, has developed plans for an entire lunar colony. Kumagai proposed recently in the magazine *Space Journal* that the main portion of the colony be constructed under a huge plastic dome, supported by internal air pressure. As a matter of fact, it would be a dome within a dome — the outer dome being made of tough materials capable of protecting against radiation and small meteors, the inner dome serving as a second seal to conserve the precious artificial atmosphere. Under these two domes would be structures somewhat like conventional terrestrial buildings, except that they would be made of very light, easily transportable materials sent by rocket from the earth.

Despite the fact that no man has yet been there, a great deal is already known about the moon. Little of what is known makes it seem a very attractive piece of real estate.

As astronomers have long known, the earth is one of nine planets (or satellite worlds) that rotate in concentric paths (or orbits) around the sun. Our earth is the third planet outward from the sun. Nearest to the sun is the little hot planet Mercury. Second is Venus, a planet about the same size as the earth and perhaps in other ways similar to our own world. It has a dense atmosphere filled with clouds; we have never seen its surface.

Outward from the earth, in successive
(Continued on page 42)

ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN POLGREEN

AN AMERICAN COLONY *ON THE MOON*



Lunar buildings will be partly buried, and nuclear power used to re-cycle water and air and run hydroponic farms.

THROUGHOUT MY STRETCH in the Navy I suffered constantly from admiralitis, or admiral trouble — as pernicious an ailment as scurvy or the Black Death. Having been ordered to active duty without having first been subjected to the usual course of indoctrination, I was completely ignorant of naval procedure and etiquette. Being thus benighted, I found that my insides turned over like flapjacks in Childs' window whenever I came face to face with a man wearing stars on his shoulder boards.

At nine o'clock one morning in 1942 I was a civilian. A moment later, after opening my mail, I was a lieutenant (jg.) in the United States Naval Reserve. My orders instructed me to "proceed to New



I saluted with such zeal that I almost gouged out my right eye.

Orleans, Louisiana, and report to the Commandant, Eighth Naval District, for active duty in the Office of Public Relations." I obeyed my orders, but I was miserable throughout my entire first year in the Navy. I was miserable throughout the second year as well.

As a civilian writer of radio programs, I had learned to defend myself against tycoonery by phoning my agent or waving my contract. But as a naval officer, I was licked from the start. My new contract was with Uncle Sam, with whom my agent cut no ice. Uncle's admirals could have banished me to Tierra del Fuego as easily as they could have ordered me into bell-bottomed trousers. After several hairbreadth escapes from courts-martial I conceded that admirals were always right, even when plainly wrong.

In a dreary, overstuffed volume called *Navy Regulations* there is a paragraph which describes the punishment awaiting a junior officer who punches an ad-



I got the lowdown on what they did to seafarers who were bad.

miral in the nose, or merely suggests his removal to a warmer climate. As a deterrent against such a terrifying consequence I kept *Navy Regs* open to that page on my desk, and read it over every morning and evening.



The admiral obviously did not want to be disturbed, but I had my orders.

There was another heavy tome which frightened me into line during my first week as a naval officer. It was entitled *Naval Customs, Traditions and Usage*. When I first opened this volume, my eyes fell upon the following fearful words:

"Anyone that should kill another on board ship should be tied to the dead body and thrown into the sea." I gulped and read on:

"Anyone lawfully convicted of drawing a knife or other weapon with intent to strike another so as to draw blood, should lose his hand." My hands became two

ILLUSTRATED BY DAVID PASCAL

quaking aspen leaves. But there was more: "Anyone lawfully convicted of theft should have his head shaved and boiling pitch poured over it and feathers or down should then be strewn upon it for the distinguishing of the offender; and upon the first occasion he should be put ashore." Guiltily recalling the dime that I had found on the floor in the Federal Building, my scalp commenced to itch. But the merry text was endless:

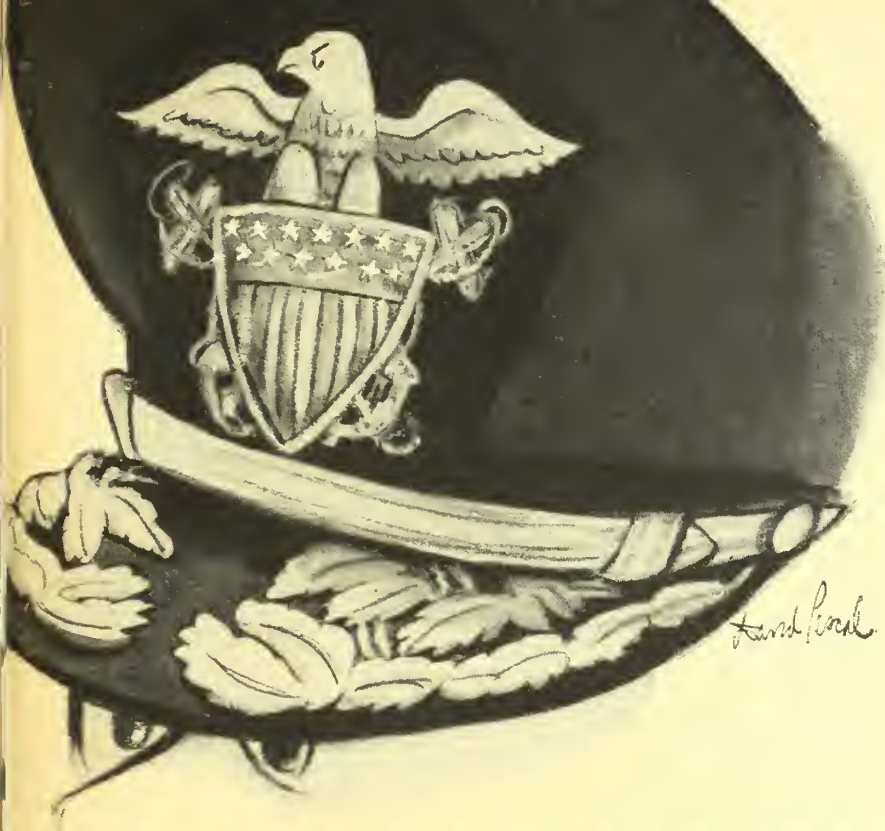
"On the fourth offense of a man sleeping on watch he shall be hanged to the bowsprit end of the ship in a basket, with a can of beer, a loaf of bread, and a sharp knife, and choose to hang there until he starve or cut himself into the sea."

Resolving never to close my eyes again when not in bed, I pushed the book

A Bad Case of

aside and staggered into the French Quarter—a complete reversal of the usual procedure. In the depths of my daze I promised myself never, never, never to request sea duty. A month later, a fellow officer pointed out that the severe punishment laws I had read were extracted from "The Code of Oleron," which governed the British Royal Navy centuries ago. But the information came too late. The blight of fright was on me, and I was never to spend a comfortable moment in the Navy.

On my third day as a lieutenant (jg.) I suffered my first attack of admiralitis. The illness struck suddenly when my



ADMIRALITIS

Have you ever met up with a Cominch?

This is the story of a not very salty lieutenant (jg.) who did and lived to tell the tale.

commanding officer, a lieutenant commander, handed me a set of orders and said, "Miller, tomorrow I want you to take a station wagon and drive over to Mobile."

"What for — uh — sir?" I asked

My boss peered over his spectacles. "Three destroyers are going to be launched there at the shipyard day after tomorrow, and Admiral Hart is coming down from Washington."

"Admiral Hart?" My face must have appeared rather blank, for my superior spoke slowly and distinctly, as though to an oaf.

"Admiral Thomas C. Hart himself."

"Oh?" said the oaf, stupidly. "Is he one of the important ones?"

The C.O. struck the desk in annoyance, "Important? He's just Cominch of the Asiatic Fleet, that's all."

I frowned. "Cominch?"

"Commander in chief!" He was glaring at me. "The admiral is due to check in at the hotel in Mobile late tomorrow afternoon. I want you to report to him, tell him where you're from, and offer the wagon and your services as aide during his stay in Mobile. Understand?"

"Well — yes, sir," I mumbled, although I honestly didn't.

"Drive him out to the shipyard for the launchings, then take him

anywhere he wants to go. Got that straight?"

"Yes, sir," I said. "When do I leave?"

"You *shove off* tomorrow at 1300." Instinctively, I glanced at my timepiece. "You won't find it on your watch," he snapped. "1300 is 1 p.m."

"I know," I said smugly, for only that morning I had acquired facility at carving the day into 24 equal divisions instead of two sane sets of 12.

"I'm sending you on this duty because Admiral Hepburn in Washington likes us to keep on the ball when dignitaries visit this district." The C.O.'s irritation had subsided. The shadow of a smile appeared on his face. "I imagine this will be the first admiral you've ever met, won't it?"

"Yes, sir. I've never even seen one before."

"Four stars, too," he said impressively. "That's quite an introduction to the high brass."

He was telling *me*. I laughed in a hollow manner, to indicate that my next question was intended to be jocular. "You couldn't arrange to break me in with a *one-star* admiral, could you, sir?"

The C.O.'s lips contracted into a knife edge. "There is no such thing as a one-star admiral," he said slowly. "A naval officer with one star is a commodore."

"No kidding," I said, forgetting myself in my pleasure at gleaning a new scrap of once-uscless knowledge.

The C.O. graciously overlooked the lapse. "I suppose you know your etiquette with admirals, don't you?"

"No, sir," I answered. "What is it?"

The first shooting twinges of admiralitis were softening the calves of my legs. I had been troubled by naval etiquette

(Continued on page 49)



Was it Admiral Hepburn, Hart, or Hartburn?

By **WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN**

AMERICA'S DEFENSE preparations have been handicapped by much talk — some of it exaggerated, some of it downright hysterical — about the supposed danger of air contamination from fallout after nuclear explosions. But a far more dangerous injection into the national bloodstream is the poison of appeasement.

To be sure, appeasement is a pretty dirty word since the conspicuous failures of one-sided concessions to satisfy Hitler at Munich and Stalin at Yalta. Hardly anyone would try to peddle this brand of poison under its proper name. But appeasement is often offered to the American public under more attractive labels: "flexibility," "realism," "give-and-take," "meeting the fellow halfway," etc.

Appeasement may be defined as running away under force or threat of force and giving an aggressor all or part of what he wants. One of the most familiar tricks of the appeaser is to contrast what seems to be the insignificance of the issue in dispute with the suffering and horror of war. Thus before the outbreak of the Second World War a French publicist named Marcel Déat, later one of the most pro-Nazi figures in the Vichy regime, beat the drums for his slogan: "Why Die For Danzig?"



President Roosevelt with Stalin at Yalta, where we made major concessions to the reds.

More recently a similar slogan, "Why Die For Quemoy?" obtained considerable popularity among appeasers and defeatists in this country. Perhaps in 1861 there were people who asked: "Why Die For Fort Sumter?" although their names have not been handed down in history.

Now war is a terrible evil, and it is the task of wise statesmanship to try to avoid it by all means consistent with preserving national freedom, honor, and security. But the fallacy of appeasement as a remedy for war is that it doesn't appease. The aggressor, like the black-mailer, always comes back.

It might be argued that if any single sacrifice not involving dishonor or loss of liberty would insure the world against



The classic example of appeasement—Chamberlain, Daladier and Hitler.

The POISON

History proves that you can't appease

dictators, but some people never learn.

the horrors of nuclear warfare, that sacrifice should be made. But the joker in this line of thinking is that peace, according to all human experience, could not be bought at such a price. The appetite of an inherently aggressive power, such as the Soviet Union or Red China, is not satiated but whetted by concession.



Secretary Dulles addressing the World Order Study Conference. The clergymen then voted for granting recognition to Communist China.

As soon as one demand is granted, others, still more far-reaching, will be put forward. This point was clear to Pericles, one of the wisest statesmen of

ancient Greece, 25 centuries ago. On the eve of the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War between two groups of Greek city-states headed by Athens and Sparta it was suggested that Athens might avert the war by giving up on some points in dispute. But Pericles, answering the appeasers of his time, offered a line of reasoning that is just as cogent today as it was in then:

"I hope none of you think we shall be going to war for a trifle . . . Why, this 'trifle' contains the whole seal and trial of your resolution. If you give way, you will instantly have to meet some greater demand, because you were frightened into obedience in the first case; while a firm refusal will make them understand that they must treat you more as equals . . . For all claims from an equal, urged upon a neighbor as commands, before any attempt at legal settlement, whether they are large or small, have only one meaning. And that is slavery."

This last sentence is quoted from the famous history of the Peloponnesian War by the Greek historian, Thucydides. It might just as well have been a columnist today, commenting on Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's insolent threat that "millions and millions of men



of APPEASEMENT

Unfortunately, the reds take a man like Cyrus Eaton seriously. Eaton, shown here with his wife and Mikoyan, denounces U.S. policy, lauds the Soviet,

will die" in a war "which will not spare America" unless we bow to the Soviet demand and withdraw from Berlin. It would not have made Red China friendlier or less aggressive if we had let Nationalist China down on Quemoy. It would not make the Soviet Union friendlier or less aggressive if we showed the white feather and ran up the white flag in Berlin. In each case one act of successful blackmail would be quickly followed by others.

There are two basic fallacies in the appeasement position; and these should be clearly recognized and understood, for a number of individuals and organizations are working with a vigor and a persistence worthy of a better cause to substitute appeasement for firmness as the guiding principle of America's foreign policy.

First, the appeaser's assumption, expressed or unspoken, is that if we only give in to the communists on whatever point may be in dispute, the danger of war will be banished. One of the most hysterical letters that appeared in the correspondence columns of *The New York Times* during the Quemoy crisis, written by Lewis Mumford, a man whose knowledge of city planning considerably excels his judgment and balance in matters of international relations. It painted

a dire picture of the whole human race being exterminated in a nuclear holocaust because Secretary Dulles was so obstinately unwilling to let the Chinese Reds take over Quemoy.

So long as there are nuclear weapons in the hands of governments which have shown by their announced theories and by their practice that they believe in force to extend their dominion, the danger of nuclear war will remain. But it is

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JAMES P. WARBURG

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
ROOM 809
1201 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

☒ I agree that America needs a new foreign policy, and I want to do something practical about it.

☒ I enclose \$_____ to help pay for the publication of your advertisement in other newspapers.

Please print or type.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Many well-known people who are partial to signing petitions put their signatures to a full-page ad which called for a foreign policy entailing some more appeasement,

profoundly mistaken to imagine that giving in to the threats of these governments would diminish this danger. Just the contrary is the truth.

Chamberlain and Daladier did not avert war when they gave in to Hitler's demands at Munich. They only encouraged the nazi dictator in his belief that

the West would not fight under any conditions. Within a year the unprovoked attack on Poland had precipitated the war.

Stalin did not become an apostle of peace and good will and international understanding when Roosevelt and Churchill, at Teheran and Yalta, sacrificed Poland on the altar of attempted appeasement very much as Czechoslovakia had been sacrificed at Munich. The Soviet dictator simply raised his sights, stirred up a bloody civil war in Greece, blockaded West Berlin, and invaded Korea.

Belatedly the United States and its allies learned what should have been clear in the first place: that the way to stop a power-hungry dictator is by firm resistance, not by weak-kneed surrender. The rebellion of the Greek Communists was put down, partly as a result of American military aid to the Greek Government. West Berlin was preserved by the airlift; Korea, by defensive war.

In the light of this very recent history it is obvious that the government of Red China, which has massacred millions of its own people in order to establish its unlimited power, would not be turned to ways of peace and moderation by the surrender of Quemoy and Matsu. Possession of these offshore islands would only be a steppingstone to Formosa, which might, indeed, have been lost by internal subversion if the United States had been weak and foolish enough to pull the rug from under the Nationalist Government on the issue of defending the offshore islands. After Formosa

would have come the turn of Korea, Vietnam, Japan, Malaya.

Once a precedent of yielding to force or threat of force has been set, it is very difficult to break. If the United States had given way on Quemoy, confidence in its ability or willingness to resist any-

(Continued on page 36)

By **F. J. SCHLINK** and
M. C. PHILLIPS

F. J. Schlink is the president of Consumers' Research, Washington, N. J., foremost organization for the testing of goods and appliances. Miss M. C. Phillips is associated with him in publishing Consumers' Research Bulletin which reports on the tests.

YOU PROBABLY know to the dollar how much you paid for your new automobile. If you go in for record-keeping, you may also have a little notebook in the glove compartment of your car which can tell you at a glance just how much gas and oil the family bus consumes and what servicing and repairs have cost in the past year. But do you have as clear a picture of how much money you have invested in home appliances and what you spend to keep them running?

It is likely to be quite a tidy sum. Your gas or electric range may have set you back \$250 or more. The television set probably came with a price tag of \$200 or \$300. Your radio could have cost you as little as \$25, or it may have cost several hundred dollars. The automatic washer could have come to \$370 plus installation, and it may have required an additional investment of \$125 for a water heater with sufficient capacity to supply it.

In the minor appliance line you probably own a vacuum cleaner that cost in the neighborhood of \$50, a pop-up toaster priced at \$18, a food mixer which came to \$25, an electric coffemaker worth \$15, a \$12 electric skillet, and an electric sandwich grill.

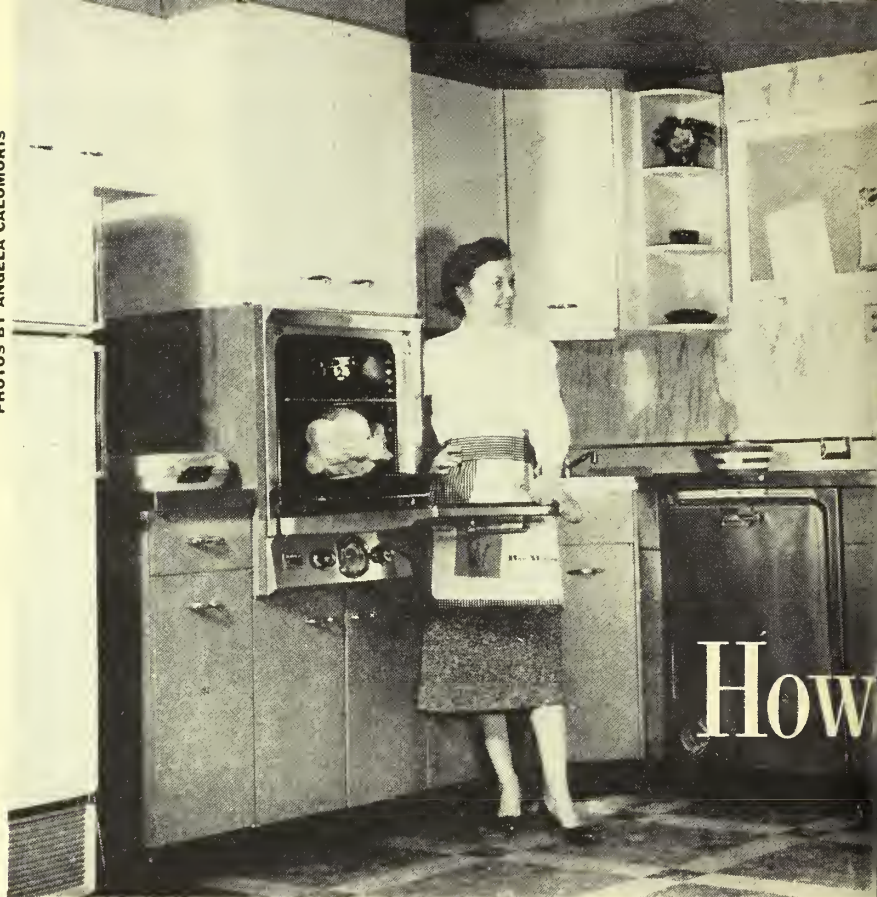
Inventory-taking can be very tedious, but this particular listing shows an investment of well in excess of \$1,000. Of course depreciation will bring the value of the investment down quite a bit because home appliances, like automobiles, depreciate rapidly. Even so, your appliances have taken a lot of your money, and all too often they do not receive the attention necessary to get the most efficient service out of them.

It is something of a mystery why the family car is worked over once every week or two and taken to the garage at periodic intervals for servicing, tuneup, a change of oil, or a battery checkup; but nobody looks at the washer until it breaks down, or pays attention to the vacuum cleaner until it stops working.

To do a really good job of protecting your investment in appliances, carry your inventory-taking a step further. Make a card index of all your major appliances and jot down the name and telephone number of the serviceman, when he last came, what he did, and how much it cost. In some cases this record can be kept on a tag fastened to the appliance in some inconspicuous spot. If you haven't had occasion to call a serviceman, you should remember that the best time to locate one is *before* an emergency arises. Appliance dealers can recommend competent repairmen, and your neighbors have probably had experiences with good and bad ones. Call on the most likely candidate to check over your appliances to see if lubrication is needed, motor belts need replacing, etc. From the way he works and the charge he makes, you can decide if you want to call on him when some serious problem arises.

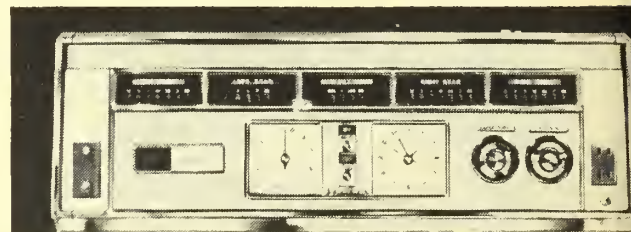
Today's appliances call for skillful repairmen. The pushbutton controls of the new appliances that can perform so many functions make for greater convenience for the housewife, but repairing such equipment is no job for the novice. Indeed, one well-known industrial designer, J. Gordon Lippincott, thinks that many appliances are becoming too complex and that it takes too many people to keep them running. To remedy this situation, Mr. Lippincott suggests that in the home of the future the family should be able to rent appliances with service, in a package deal. He admits that such a procedure would change the whole concept of marketing and would force manufacturers to turn out simpler machines, since then the

PHOTOS BY ANGELA CALOMORIS



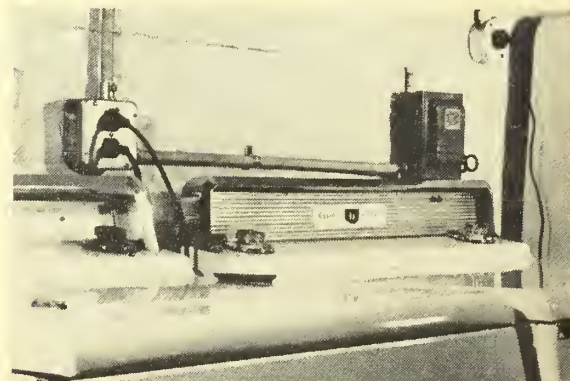
dealers would have to maintain them in good working order. Another solution is to secure a yearly service contract on your refrigerator, freezer, washer, heating system, and air conditioner.

Good maintenance and periodic attention will keep your appliances running with a minimum amount of

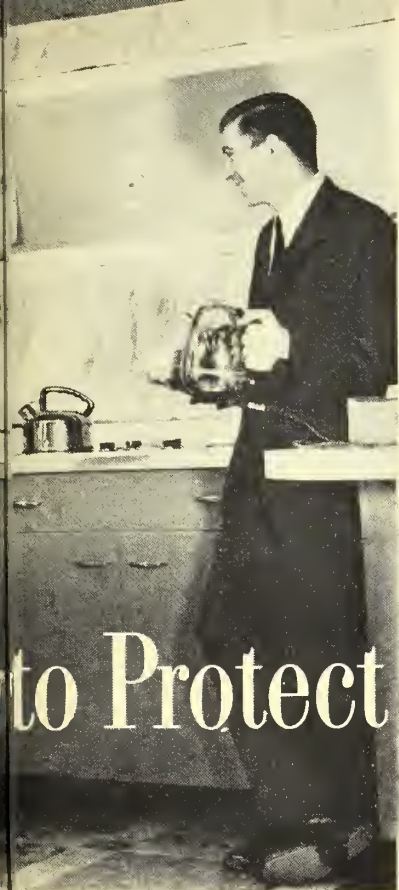


▲ Automatic features are fine — if you can use them.

For a good cook, a range like this will pay off.



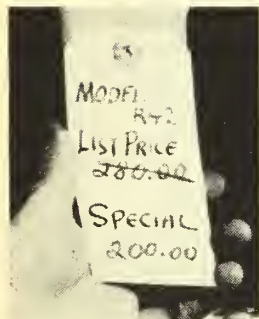
Sometimes an appliance will require extra expense in the way of special wiring and installation.



Make a card index covering the work you have had done on your appliances.

Some servicing is simple. You can do it yourself by following instructions.

to Protect YOUR INVESTMENT IN APPLIANCES



Don't buy on the basis of price alone. A bargain can be expensive.

Proper maintenance and regular attention will give you the best return on money tied up in home appliances.

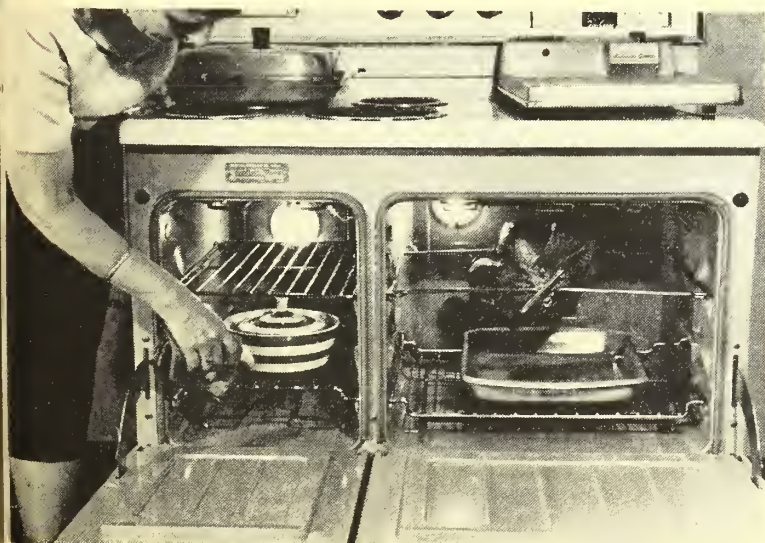
trouble, but they won't last forever. As one lady columnist pointed out in print somewhat bitterly, once the head of the household has equipped his home with the major appliances, he seems to expect them to last for *his* lifetime.

There are some complaints about the rapid

rate at which modern appliances become obsolete and about their susceptibility to early failure or breakdown. As the investment in equipment for the average household increases, owners resent the suggestion that they should expect to turn in some particular appliance on a more recent model after only a few brief years of service. There is, of course, no reason for turning in an appliance as frequently as an automobile (in which defects and weaknesses have close and constant relationship to life and safety).

It must be kept in mind, however, that the more tasks an appliance can handle, and the more automatic and self-regulating functions it performs, the more complex it becomes and the shorter its life. The earlier models of most appliances were simpler, more rugged, and longer lasting; but they did not perform so many services, and they required the constant attention of the homemaker. Compare the old-fashioned nonautomatic washing machine, for example, with the new Westinghouse laundry equipment that has a panel on which the push of one button allows the user to select one of 11 different washing "programs," with varying wash, rinse, and spin times; water temperatures; and number of rinses. Such an intricate piece of machinery requires expert installation and probably will call for periodic attention. It would be quite unreasonable to expect it to operate indefinitely without a checkup from time to time.

Studies of the normal life (Continued on page 38)



TY COBB answers some questions ABOUT BASEBALL

(and asks a few himself)

By TY COBB
as told to
JIMMY JONES

IT'S HARD to realize that it has been 30 years since I played my last game of big league baseball, and yet I recall the date as if it were only yesterday. It was on September 11, 1928, that Connie Mack, who we always called "Mr. Mack," even we oldtimers, sent me in to pinch hit for Jimmy Dykes against the New York Yankees. Henry Johnson was the opposing pitcher, and I lifted a soft pop fly to shortstop Mark Koenig on my last official time at bat.

As I walked to the dugout, I couldn't help thinking what a contrast that was to my American League debut with Detroit on August 30, 1905. That was the day when I, an unknown rookie of 18 fresh from Augusta of the Sally League, played my first big league game against this same New York team—then called Highlanders—and I found myself facing the great spit-baller Jack Chesbro. I was batting fifth that day, behind Wahoo Sam Crawford, our slugging cleanup man, and about all that I remember is that I was nervous and Mr. Chesbro looked awfully cool and contemptuous out there on the sun-splashed mound. I think Chesbro and everyone else in the park that day was surprised when I doubled and drove in two runs that helped us win the game, 5 to 3.

You asked me about my most thrilling moment in baseball. There are many, of course, in a 24-year baseball career, but I guess that that was one of the high spots. There was also the home run that I hit off Rube Waddell in the ninth inning of a 17-inning game at Philadelphia on September 30, 1907, with two out and a man on base. Curiously enough, this blow didn't win the game—which ended in a 9-9 tie—but it helped us win the American League pennant that year.

Only a few percentage points separated Detroit from the Athletics when we went into Philly for that last crucial series. Naturally interest was at a feverish pitch, and an overflow crowd of 40,000 was on hand. With the score tied at 8-8 in the 11th, I doubled and scored on a single by Claude Rossman, our first baseman. That hit should have won the game; but in the last half of the inning one of our outfielders shied away from the crowd while chasing a fly ball, and it fell safely for a double thereby enabling the A's to tie it up again before darkness intervened.

Bill Donovan, our veteran right-hander, went the



Ty Cobb as the centerfielder for the Detroit Tigers in 1923.

route for us with a real iron-man performance, while Mr. Mack was forced to use virtually his entire pitching staff. The result was that Cleveland came in behind us and beat them a series while we went on to Washington and St. Louis to clinch the pennant.

But in addition to the many thrills and all the dramatic episodes, there were also many amusing incidents. For instance, the time Dutch Shaefer, second baseman on the old Detroit club, swiped first base and wrote a new rule for the base-

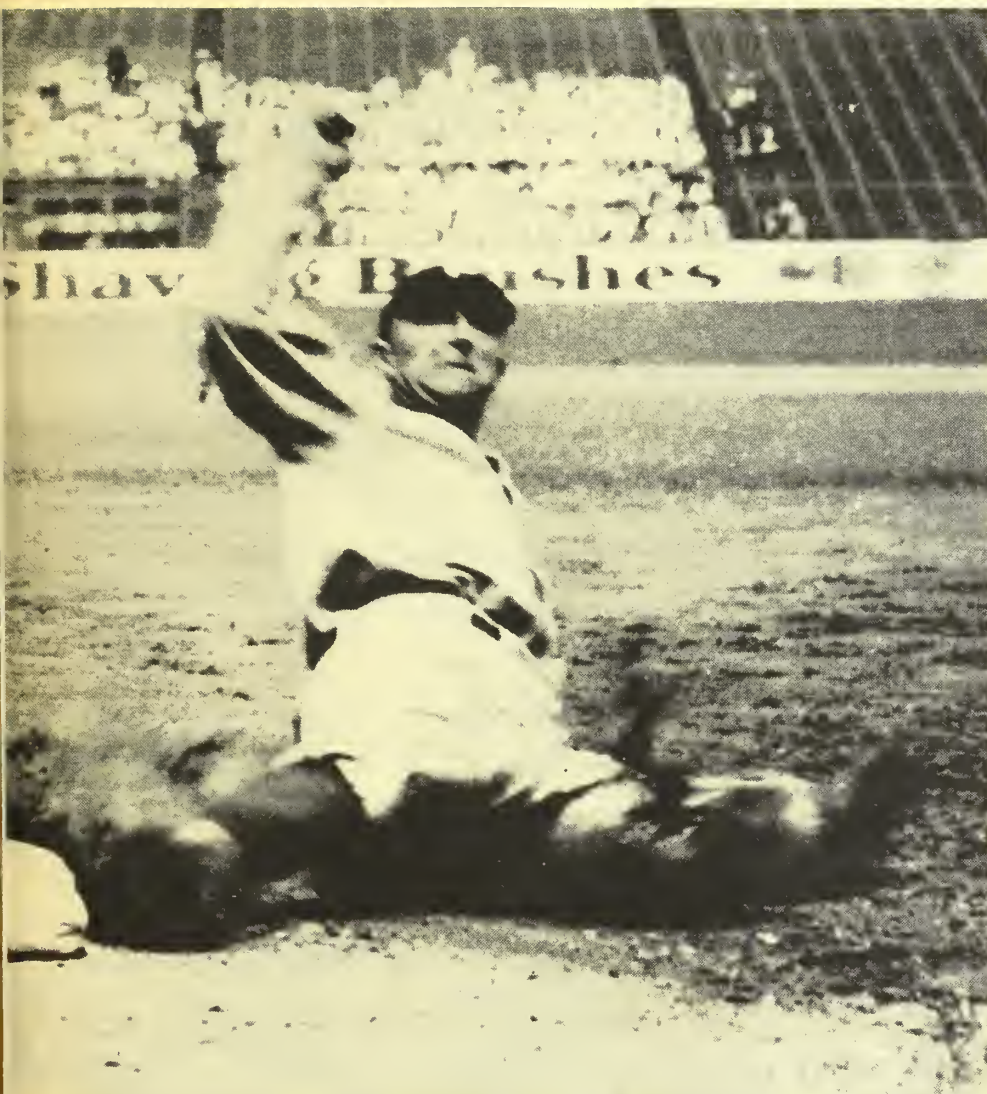
ball guides. They said it couldn't be done. Well, Dutch did it, but more about that later.

"The luckiest hit I ever got?"

I guess that would have to be the time "Chief" Bender of the old Athletics threw me a wicked curve ball that exploded on my bat handle. I had to swing at the ball in self-defense but



Cobb now lives in retirement at his home in Cornelia, Georgia.



Holder of 12 battery records, Cobb was also a great base runner. This is the view most infielders got of him as he tore up the basepaths with his daring running.



Cobb is a great booster of his State and community.

fortunately whacked it for a two-bagger. Although a curve, which he controlled beautifully, was his best pitch, the Chief, with true Indian sagacity, decided he'd never throw me another. And he never did!

"How does it feel to be retired from a game that has so many memories?"

I miss the intimate association, of course, but one can't play a game like baseball forever. It is too demanding, especially on the legs. I played 22 seasons in the outfield at Detroit—the last six as manager—and my last two seasons, 1927 and 1928, were as a player with Philadelphia. Mr. Mack, then building his last great pennant winner, signed me to a generous contract. After two seasons with the Athletics, although I hit .357 and .323 respectively, I decided to quit. My batting eye was almost as good as ever, but I was leg-weary after 24 years of chasing flies and running bases; I did a lot of running, you know. I guess that I could have played a little longer; but I was 42 years old, and at that age one can't expect too much.

"During the 30 years since your retirement from baseball, what has been your principal interest?"

Baseball, naturally. It's still the greatest of all games as far as I'm concerned. It faces problems today, just like any other professional sport, and seems to be going through a period of adjustment. There have been economic problems, especially in the minors, and realignment problems in both the majors and minors. But baseball is still our national pastime and offers the greatest future to the individual who plays it. In what other profession can a young man, with little or no advance preparation other than physical, come right out of high school or off the farm and win fame and fortune overnight? This is especially true today with the bonus system for youngsters with no prior professional experience. And there are liberal pensions for those who have finished their playing days.

Because I believe so strongly in baseball as a game and have so much personal esteem for it, I have continued to be active in its promotion. I continue to follow it closely, attend many games, and make public appearances whenever and wherever I think they will help. I also get numerous telephone calls and letters from fans, players, and writers seeking information or advice on this or that baseball topic. I always try to accommodate them, for I believe that promotion and publicity are the lifeblood of baseball. These activities, along with business interests and an educational foundation which I have established, keep me fairly busy.

But when *The American Legion Magazine* asked me to do an article, I couldn't well refuse. I am a Legionnaire of long standing myself, as well as being a great admirer of the Legion's splendid Junior Baseball program which has done so much for our American youth. This program is especially fortunate in having Lou Brissie, former Philadelphia and Cleveland pitcher, as its commissioner. But for injuries that he received while gallantly serving his country in World War II, Lou might have become one of the game's outstanding left-handed pitchers. I have always been a strong advocate of engaging former professional players to supervise programs such as this. Some of our colleges and high schools would do well to hire coaches with professional baseball as a background.

"What do you think of the caliber of players who have been selected to the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, New York?"

Writers and fans are constantly asking me this question; so I will have to consider it pertinent. I think the selection board has done an excellent job so far and has made some fine choices. The process of selection is constantly being
(Continued on page 46)

By JAMES C. JONES

SOME PRETTY important things are brewing in the automobile industry. Of these, the three developments which are likely to have the farthest reaching effects are:

1. Impending engineering advances, such as gas-turbine engines, trans-axles (rear-axle transmissions which eliminate humps in car floors), and other imminent innovations.

2. The Detroit-built small cars which will nose into the marketplace in a few months to compete with the Rambler, the Lark, and imported small cars.

3. The rush to put aluminum into much broader use.

From which category are the most significant automotive developments apt to come in the near future?

Take your choice. If you're smart, you'll probably take a cue from automotive engineers and say nothing. Those boys won't talk; they are so cautious that they won't give you 3 to 1 that the Milky Way will last out the night.

But you could do worse than predict that aluminum's applications to automotive uses will grow enormously during the years immediately ahead. Every motorist stands to benefit when aluminum comes into greater prominence in Detroit, and it's coming fast. The amount of aluminum used in the average car has increased from 2 pounds in 1946 to 29.6 pounds in 1955. Currently most sources agree that the average car uses about 57 pounds of the light, bright metal. And the big swing is still to come.

Item: General Motors' small car will have an opposed (pancake) 6-cylinder, air-cooled engine; it will be made mostly of aluminum.

Item: The engine Chrysler is developing for its projected small car will have an aluminum block, flexible enough from a design standpoint to permit its installation in a conventional Plymouth or other Chrysler product by the time the 1960 models are in production.

Item: Ford's small car will employ a conventional straight-6 engine with cast-iron block; but rumors persist that Ford has designed a V-8 of standard configuration, employing an aluminum block, for possible use by 1961.

Item: Kelsey-Hayes Co. has developed an integral wheel of aluminum, combining brakedrums, wheel structure, wheel cover, and hub. If adopted widely, this unit would consume an amount of aluminum second only to that calculated for aluminum engines. Its use would reduce a car's weight an average of 54 pounds. John Blomquist, vice president of Reynolds Aluminum Sales Co., maintains that aluminum brakedrums alone "dissipate heat so rapidly that they rep-

resent at least a 100 percent improvement over ordinary cast-iron and steel brake designs." This, he added, results in reduction of brake fade, and in longer life for brake lining and drum; and the integral unit renders hubcap and wheel-cover thieves helpless.

Item: American Motors' oncoming Mighty Mite, a lightweight military vehicle, uses a V-4 air-cooled engine made mostly of aluminum. The 62-horsepower engine weighs only 200 pounds.

Item: Ford's 1959 automatic transmission is representative of current aluminum applications. It eliminates 105 parts; and, by using aluminum for the transmission case and bell housing, reduces the transmission weight by 50 pounds, making it 22.8 percent lighter than that of the '58 version.

Additionally, the industry is humming with reports that aluminum is being considered for many other applications, aside from such present uses as in grilles, window frames, moldings, and the like. Among the possibilities: Integral hood and grille combinations; integral deck lids which combine the lid, continental tire insert, taillight components, script, emblems, and license-plate insert trim. The ultimate use was described by David P. Reynolds, executive vice president of Reynolds Metals Co.:

"... it would be possible to produce right now an all-aluminum car. This car would be competitive in cost with current production, weigh 60 percent less, and set off a chain reaction of improved performance, economy, beauty, and diminished warranty not otherwise available."

Discussing the construction of such a car, Reynolds said: "It could have a unitized sheet skin body married to a running gear and front structure by a die-cast or permanent mold casting of aluminum for front cross support and two-side guide rails. The unitized body would be constructed with extrusions or castings for 'A' and 'B' posts and roof rails, die-cast doors, stamped or extruded instrument panels, and a combination of sheet and extrusion underbody.

"With it, of course, would go integral grilles and hood, including ornamentation, integral wheels and brakes, bumpers, and integral deck and wheel cover. It would be assembled by welding, adhesives, stitching, and other mechanical fasteners."

Because his audience of reporters and

Detroit's

Ford executives was conditioned to be skeptical, Reynolds conceded: "... there's going to have to be an awful lot of selling to make the statement come true." Lest talk of an all-aluminum car sound only like the conversational meanderings of an aluminum salesman, he concluded: "... let me tell you that this is no pipedream, but rather a probability drawn from cost experience developed by [Reynolds] with alloys, production techniques, and assembly methods available in aluminum today."

This, more or less, was in response to cautioning statements made earlier by such respected engineers as Victor G.

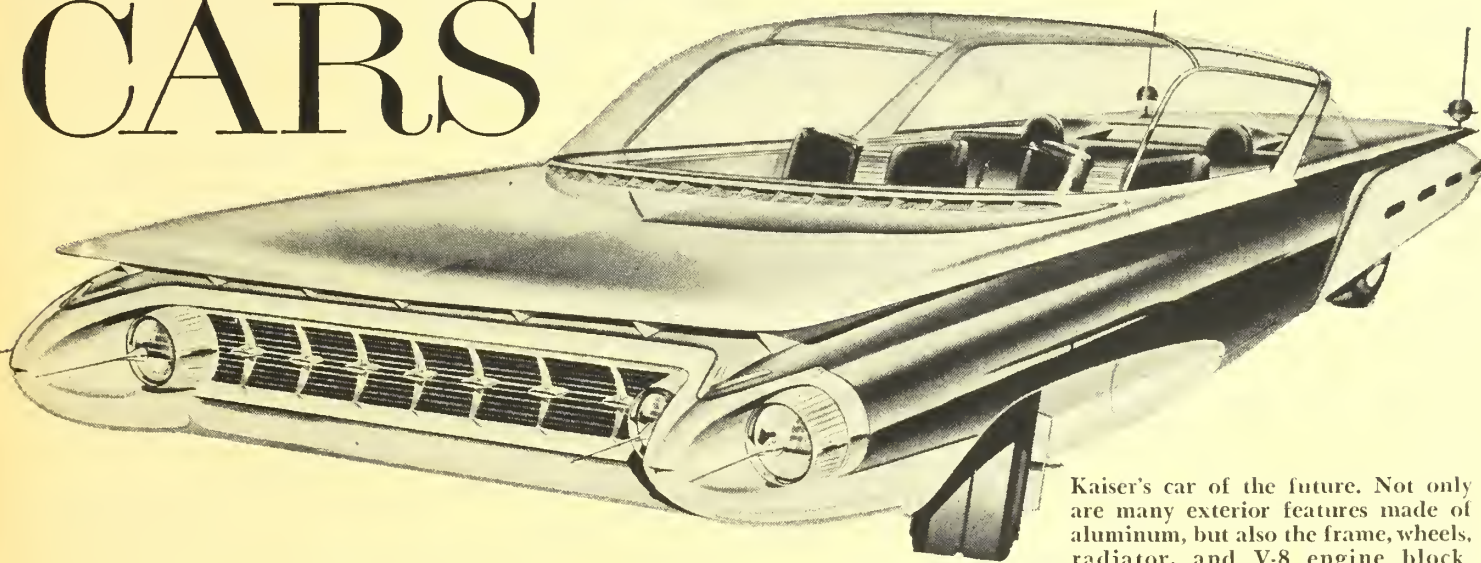


Molten aluminum being poured into pig molds.



Aluminum is used by Ford Motor Company in making transmission housings.

LIGHTNING CARS



Kaiser's car of the future. Not only are many exterior features made of aluminum, but also the frame, wheels, radiator, and V-8 engine block.

Aluminum may be the answer to some of the problems that are facing Detroit, and car manufacturers are beginning to use more of it.



An experimental General Motors aluminum engine going into a test car. Weight is 30% less than an iron engine.

Raviolo, Ford's director of Advanced Product Study and Engineering Research. Conceding that in the auto industry there will be an "increasing use of light metals and plastics," Raviolo added: "I am almost certain we will not have all-plastic

bodies or all-aluminum cars, since all-anything is likely to be wrong."

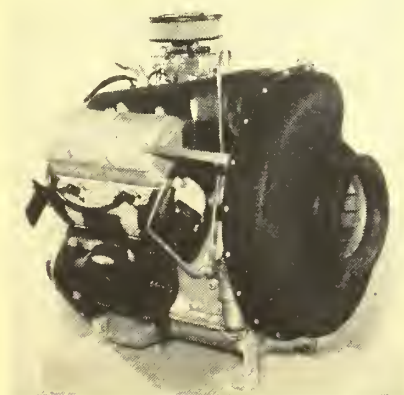
Raviolo's opinion probably is more realistic than a vision of an all-aluminum production vehicle. Aluminum is not the ultimate metal. Though it successfully resists rust, it introduces novel corrosion problems. But while present antifreezes will not perform well in engines made largely of aluminum, it is probable that the petroleum industry will overcome that obstacle; in fact some chemical engineers have hinted that they may already

have whipped the problem. Moreover, such engines as that planned for use in GM's small car will be air-cooled; therefore they will require no water or antifreeze.

Only recently, too, has aluminum come into favorable cost comparison with steel and cast iron. A. D. Reynolds, vice president of Reynolds Aluminum Sales Co., points out that "aluminum is being used in place of stainless or chrome-plated steel because its purchase price can compete with that of steel on favorable terms. Also, cost savings in making auto parts out of aluminum result from directly related cutbacks in production, tooling, machining, assembling, handling, shipping and other costly operations."

Another major drawback is aluminum's low wear resistance. It will not move across itself as smoothly as steel or iron glide over one another's surfaces. Result is excessive wear on inner walls of aluminum engine blocks, particularly the high abrasion areas of cylinder walls, valve seats, and valve guides. Earlier aluminum engines overcame this to a great extent by using inserts made of some ferrous metal. As far back as 1917 Alcoa built an aluminum engine, using ferrous

(Continued on page 40)



American Motors has developed an air-cooled V-4 aluminum engine.



ROD AND GUN CLUB



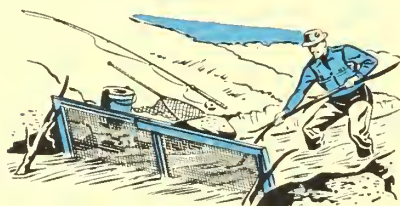
(Continued from page 8)

there since Colonial days, and this part of the film portrays a real New England clam-bake.

Gloucester Point, Va., where oyster roasts have been popular since the 17th century, is the scene of another portion of the film.

Cold-weather fans will get a thrill from the scenes which show ice fishing for smelt, and the cooking of perch at Menominee, Mich.

The movie also portrays: A Carolina "pink bark stew"; a Florida mullet smoke, showing the fish caught near Stuart and Salerno in Martin County and smoked on a fashionable patio in Miami; a shrimp boil at Morgan City, La., with "do-it-yourself" tips; and a "political fish fry" at Port Clinton, Ohio, where the fish get more attention than the speakers.



CHUCK GRUENTZEL, Underhill, Wis., has an interesting tip for those trout fishermen who use natural bait. "When I was studying aquatic entomology in college," he writes, "I had to collect an enormous number of aquatic insects. The simplest and most profitable method was to prop up a window screen (using crocheted sticks) in the stream. Then I would move upstream, turning over rocks and logs and scuffing the bottom. The current washed the insect larvae into the screen and held them. This is especially productive of hellgramites and the Dobson, Stonefly, and, Caddisfly nymphs. These are very effective natural trout bait."

THE MILLER BREWING COMPANY of Milwaukee has a large film library from which Legion Posts may borrow. Such sport films as *The Pride of the Braves* (baseball), *The Pro Bowl Classic* (pro football), and *The Southern 500* (auto racing) are available. All are 16-mm., color and sound films. Most of them run 28 minutes. Write Film Section, Miller Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., for complete list of films or for bookings.

DON'T LET your dog run wild; he may chase and kill deer. In New York State all field personnel of the Conservation Department were given authority to shoot dogs actually pursuing or killing deer.

JAMES HEDDON'S SONS, at Dowagiac, Mich., distributes three booklets which fishermen will want. The Deluxe Catalog, well illustrated and in color, has several features of interest. Among them: a color print (suitable for framing) of a white bass; data about various kinds of sport fish, as well as pictures of them, and tips on how to catch them. This booklet is 7" x 10", has 64 pages, and costs 25 cents.

The other two booklets are free. One is a pocket catalog of the Heddon line; it describes Heddon lures and rods and lists their prices. The third item is an 8-page booklet called *Patterns for Fishing*. A limited supply of the two free booklets is available to Legion Posts for free distribution. Address your letter to Frank Fitzpatrick, James Heddon's Sons, Dowagiac, Mich.

THE NEW DIRECTORY OF CAMPS, published by the American Camping Association, is now available. Its 276 pages describe all camps by States. The directory contains much valuable information about camping — length of camping seasons, prices, where to write for additional information, etc. Write to American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Ind., for a copy. Price: 50¢.

THE NEW BRONSON DART 905 spin-cast reel is now available. The drag is preset at the factory, and adjustment can be easily made by anyone. Reel has closed face and all-metal gears. It weighs 7 oz., and is supplied with 10-lb.-test monofilament line. It costs \$5.95.



JOE FARGO, writing in "Primer for Varmints," published by Winchester News Bureau, says: "There are some 34 different species of wildlife — not counting the various hawks, blackbirds, and owls — that provide year-round sport in one state or another. Of these animals, seven species carry bounties on their heads somewhere in the United States. Five states pay for cougar (usually \$50 to \$100), eight for fox, six for coyote, two lynx, four wolf, fourteen bobcat, and even one state lists a bounty for porcupine.

"Varmint hunters should consult their respective State Conservation Departments for laws governing unprotected species."

FISHERMEN WHO would like a family vacation at Lake of the Woods in Ontario, Canada, should get the literature published by the Canadian Pacific Railway on this subject. The resort offers 1-, 2-, and 4-room cottages with all conveniences. Meals and sociability are available at the main lodge. Guides and boats are at hand. The fish are mackinonge, great northern pike, walleyes, bass, and trout. For illustrated folder and rates, write: Manager, Devil's Gap Lodge, Kenora, Ontario, Canada.



LON RICHARDSON, Jr., 1395 Lincoln St., Salt Lake City, Utah, offers: "In some States live minnows are illegal bait, but dead ones may be used. Inasmuch as obtaining minnows is sometimes difficult, I net a quantity at one time, thread each minnow on a hook, wrap them individually in aluminum foil to keep them from being frozen together, and store them in a freezer. I also cool a wide-mouthed thermos bottle in the freezer and fill it with this bait when I start on a fishing trip. The cool thermos keeps the bait nearly frozen, yet so fresh in appearance that the 'whoppers' readily go for the minnows. Freezing also keeps the bait firm, and firm minnows stay on hooks longer than the ordinary dead ones."

NORMAN K. WAGNER, of 6425 SW Burlingame Pl., Portland 1, Oreg., worries about the oily rags you use to clean firearms. He suggests keeping them in a wide-mouthed peanut-butter jar. We think a round candy tin is good too. Any container that holds back evaporation and prevents spontaneous combustion is good. Keep the container away from the house, in the garage or in outbuildings.

WILLIAM DAHLSTROM, 213 Sherwood Rd., Rome, Ga., offers: "If you are returning from a fishing trip and run into foul weather (heavy rain or fog) and your windshield becomes dirty and oily, stop and buy a bag of Bull Durham or any other tobacco. Take off the paper and clean your windshield with the bag of tobacco. It is the best cleaner I have found, and will leave your windshield clean and clear for miles."

J. K. HARMON, of Box 315, Troy, Ala., recommends copying the make, model, caliber, and serial number of your gun on a small card that you can carry in your billfold. Thus you have quick and positive identification if your gun is lost or stolen.

—**Jack Denton Scott**

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.



NEWSLETTER

MAY 1959

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

MONTANA WW2 BONUS REOPENED:

Montana's bonus for WW2 vets has been reopened and extended to Dec. 31, 1959 . . . It is the second extension. . . . Payment covers WW2 service between Dec. 7, 1941 to Sept. 2, 1945, inclusive, for those who were residents of the state when they went into service. . . . Payment is \$10 a month for stateside duty; \$15 a month for foreign service. . . . Details and forms for eligibles who haven't yet received the bonus from: Adjusted Compensation Division, Box 612, Helena, Montana.

WASHINGTON KOREA BONUS EXTENDED TO NEXT DEC. 31:

An amendment to the Washington Korea Bonus law extends the date of filing to December 31, 1959. . . . The Governor has signed the amendment. . . . State Auditor's office estimates that some 5,000 eligibles haven't applied. . . . Basic eligibility is one year's residence or citizenship in Washington State immediately prior to active duty. . . . Active duty must include 90 or more days between June 27, 1950 and July 26, 1953. . . . For applications and info write: Division of Veterans' Compensation; Office of State Auditor; P.O. Box 205, Olympia, Washington.

284,000 VETS WHO WERE DENIED SERVICE-CONNECTION WILL HAVE THEIR CLAIMS REVIEWED BY VA:

The Veterans Administration will re-view some 284,000 claims of WW2 veterans which it has previously disallowed. . . . The claims are for service-connection of disabilities. . . . And the particular ones included in this blanket review are those that were turned down (up to December, 1954) because VA medical exams found "no disability."

Announcement of the big review was made--to cheers--at the Legion's Nat'l Rehab Conference in Washington in March. . . . VA Benefit Director Wm. Driver told the conference of VA Administrator Sumner Whittier's decision to order the review.

Behind the review is a long story. . . . About four years ago, VA began checking

claims it had allowed to see if in the post-war rush some vets had gotten benefits as a result of VA errors due to "mass-production." . . . Errors were found, and some vets had their benefits stopped or reduced.

The Legion and other vet organizations criticized the review as one-way traffic on a two-way street. . . . VA should look at claims it had denied, they said, to see if some should have been allowed. . . . In his last appearance at a Legion Convention as VA Administrator, Harvey Higley, in 1957, agreed. . . . One year ago, in May, 1958, the new VA chief, Sumner Whittier, announced a pilot study of old denied claims in seven regional offices. . . . Sure enough, errors were found. . . . The Pennsylvania American Legion ran a parallel study of its own and found errors of denial too.

A total of some 2.7 million claims for service-connection have been denied by VA. . . . The pilot studies of both the VA and the Pennsylvania Legion found most of the errors in the category of claims which disallowed service-connection because of "no disability." . . . Hence the selection of this group for the first mass review of denied claims. . . . The study will start soon, but it will be mid-1961 before all VA offices will have taken it up. . . . Future broadening of the review will depend on findings of the present project, says the VA announcement.

MANY BILLS SUPPORTED BY LEGION:

Here are some of the bills now in Congress which the Legion supports. . . . Some were drafted in support of specific Legion resolutions:

A bill to let VA pay extra compensation for war-disability in certain severe cases where the legal rate is obviously too low (usually in cases of multiple severe disabilities).

A bill to count WAAC duty as military duty in cases where women in WAAC service continued in the WAC, Navy, Marines, or Coast Guard. . . . (If you don't get it,

those concerned do.)

A bill to grant three-year service-connected presumption for multiple sclerosis and chronic functional psychoses.... (This has been up many times and should be taken care of.)

A bill to broaden medical care for war-disabilities for veterans abroad.

A Senate resolution to create a Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs.... (Now 40 years overdue.... Let's not make it 41).

A bill to provide payment of burial allowances once denied, if the reason for denial is later removed.... (So that if burial allowance is denied on basis of dishonorable discharge, then later the military corrects the discharge, the allowance would become payable.)

A bill to augment federal support of state and territorial soldiers' homes.

A bill to permit VA compensation to be paid reserves who are discharged involuntarily from active duty with "readjustment compensation." . . . PL 676, of the 84th Congress, gave such reserves a "lump sum readjustment" if they waived rights to certain VA disability benefits. . . . "Newsletter" said it was a bad deal at the time, and it is.... The reservist who's offered the lump sum has no idea how his service-connected disability may worsen in the future, and playing this kind of trick on him is beneath the dignity of the United States.

TWO KOREA SERVICE MEDALS NOW AVAILABLE:

Two bronze service medals for duty in the U.S. Armed Forces during the Korean "conflict" have recently become available through all branches of the Armed Forces.... They are (1) the National Defense Service Medal for active duty anywhere in the Armed Forces between June 27, 1950 and July 27, 1954. . . . and (2) The Korea Service Medal, for service in the Far East in connection with the fighting in Korea.

A third medal, the United Nations Service Medal, has been available for some time, for those with duty in the Korea combat area.

Other medals may also be available for those who apply for the above for the first time, so it is best, when writing, simply to ask for "all the service medals to which I am entitled." . . . Don't expect speedy returns, as each branch reviews your personal military record

before furnishing medals.... There may be extra delay for persons recently separated from any branch, since their records may be in a process of transfer.

When writing, clearly print name, address, rank, service serial number.

Where to write:

ARMY: Commanding Officer, Army Records Center, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis 14, Mo.

NAVY: Naval Records Management Center, Awards and Decorations Division, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis 14, Mo.

MARINES: Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, Decorations and Medals Branch, Washington 25, D.C.

AIR FORCE (If now a reservist): Commander, Air Reserve Records Center, 3800 York St., Denver, Colo.

AIR FORCE (If not now a reservist): Air Force Records Center, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis 14, Mo.

COAST GUARD: Commandant, U.S.C.G. Hq., Washington 25, D.C.

CRYPTOGRAPHERS HAVE SOCIETY; MAGAZINE:

Interested Legionnaires in many states learned of the existence of a national cryptographic society as the result of a notice here last year.... As a corps of serious cryptographers is a national asset, "Newsletter" herewith repeats that information.... The American Cryptogram Association has members in every state, publishes a bi-monthly magazine with ciphers and instructions for solving. . . . Contact the Ass'n care of: W. M. Bowers, Treasurer, 217 Concord St., Clarksburg, W. Va.

23RD INFANTRY'S 2ND BATTLE GROUP SEEKS MUSEUM TROPHIES:

The above-named outfit is looking for donations of pictures, trophies, war souvenirs and other items of historical interest connected with its activities, to place in a proposed special 2nd Battle Group museum.... Write: Historian, 2nd Battle Group, 23rd Infantry, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Ga.

DRAFT ACT RENEWED:

The President has signed a four year extension of the Selective Service Act. . . . The Legion supported the extension and gave testimony in its support before the House Armed Services Committee.... William C. Doyle N.J., spoke for Legion.

MAY 1959

Nat'l Convention to Be in Minneapolis-St. Paul; August

The 41st National Convention of The American Legion will be held in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, this August 24-27. It thus returns to the site of the Legion's first convention of 40 years ago, which convened in Minneapolis' Lyceum Theater Nov. 10-12, 1919. St. Paul was also the site of the 1924 convention.

For a while this winter it was nip-and-tuck whether the convention would remain in the Twin Cities as originally planned, or move hastily to some other site.

Difficulty arose when an expected 5,300 hotel rooms in blocks could not be contracted for early in the winter.

While the Nat'l Convention Corporation worked with Twin Cities hotels to overcome the difficulty, the national organization had to safeguard its position by making alternate plans in event the rooms could not be obtained.

National Commander Preston J. Moore presented the situation to the Nat'l Executive Committee by mail in February, and asked a mail vote to give him authority to move the convention in a hurry if it should be necessary.

The NEC gave him the authority, but by March 18 it became unnecessary to use it. On that date Commander Moore announced that the Convention Corporation had obtained ample and satisfactory hotel accommodations in the Twin Cities, and the original convention plans would proceed.

On a few occasions in the past similar situations have arisen, due to the complexity of arranging for accommodations on the gargantuan Legion scale in all but resort cities.

Only once has a convention been moved from its scheduled city in mid-year. With four months to go, the 1942 convention was switched from New Orleans to Kansas City, at the request of the federal gov't. Wartime transportation caused the switch.

Minnesota American Legion Department Commander Robert C. Hansen promptly promised that "90,000-plus Legionnaires of Minnesota will lend their wholehearted support to make the 1959 convention one long to be remembered."

Convention marching and music contests will be held in the University of Minnesota's Memorial Stadium, and on some of its athletic practice fields. Musical outfits will be housed in the plush University dormitories.

Legionnaires will have a better break with the weather this August than they did in Minneapolis in November of 1919. The northern winter came down with a vengeance then, and the Legion met and paraded in heavy snow.

Luke O. Lawson, of Los Angeles Police Post, recently recalled that he was a drummer in that parade. Says Lawson, "The snow wet, stretched and broke my drumhead, so I turned it upside down and played on the snarehead to the end of the parade."

A summer convention in Minnesota will permit many Legionnaires to tie it in with a vacation in the fabulous north north woods.

Helpful specific information on vacationing in Minnesota before or after the convention can be had in advance by writing State of Minnesota Tourist Bureau, State Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Legionnaires who are particularly interested in Legion programs might find time to visit some of the outstanding

projects of the Minnesota American Legion.

The Auxiliary has 1,142 volunteer workers in 16 state and two Veterans Administration hospitals.

Just 7½ miles north of Brainerd (120 miles north of the twin cities) is one of the top Legion projects in the nation, a summer camp where youngsters from school safety patrols all over the state get uniform "Junior Police" training, plus a deserved vacation for their work at school highway crossings. This is Legionville, a \$200,000 installation on 560 acres of land adjoining the east shore of North Long Lake, built and run by Minnesota Legionnaires.

Information on other mammoth, but less visible, Legion programs in Minnesota can be obtained at the state Legion Hq. in St. Paul's State Veterans Service Building.

These include:

1. The American Legion Hospital Association, a well-funded Legion and Auxiliary program of medical assistance for veterans in Minnesota when in need. It began in 1922 when emergency needs of veteran patients from all over the nation at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., were more than the local post could handle.

2. *The Minnesota Legionnaire* — one of the outstanding state American Legion newspapers in the country.

3. The Minnesota American Legion Foundation, a project which established a chair for research in heart disease at

FAIRCHILD AERIAL SURVEYS



MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, site of the Legion's first and next National Conventions.

the University of Minnesota, endowed by Minnesota Legionnaires with a half million dollars.

The Twin Cities

Minneapolis and St. Paul, some 375 air miles northwest of Chicago in a latitude slightly south of that of Montreal, Canada, comprise the biggest metropolitan area between Chicago and the North Pacific Coast.

The two cities, located in different counties, sit astride the Mississippi River.

St. Paul, the state capital, is on the east bank.

Minneapolis is Minnesota's largest city, with some 556,000. The entire Twin Cities metropolitan area has a population of about 1,325,000. The lake country extends far south of the cities, in open farm land.

The pine forests and larger lakes start unfolding about 80 miles north and continue unbroken for some 200 more miles into Ontario.

Minnesota's well-fished lakes are noted for their huge walleyes (a good-eating member of the perch family) and giant northern pike, which are sometimes too big to be boated by one person.

Like Texas, Minnesota lost a distinction when Alaska was admitted to the Union.

A small arm of Minnesota juts north to make an indentation into Canada at Lake of the Woods. It was, until this year, the northernmost part of the United States. Now Point Barrow, Alaska, far inside the Arctic Circle, has that distinction.

Many of Minnesota's "10,000 lakes" are of moderate size. Some, like easily accessible Leech Lake, Mille Lacs and Lake of the Woods (and the almost inaccessible Red Lakes) are huge by any standards except those of the Great Lakes.

From many shorepoints they extend far over the horizon.

One of the "joys" of tourists from other sections in northern Minnesota is to come to the Mississippi River and toss a pebble across it. The Mississippi originates in the state. By the time it gets to the Twin Cities it is a respectable stream. Tourist accommodations and camps abound throughout the thousands of square miles of the northern lake country.

The Twin Cities are noted for many of their industries. Minneapolis' biggest are the machinery and the precision-instrument industries, as well as food products and printing.

It has five of the world's largest flour milling companies, and a huge chemical

industry based on flax processing.

St. Paul is the country's third largest motor truck center, and the South St. Paul stockyards are second in size only to Chicago's.

Ten rail trunk lines and 7 major airways use the twin cities as a transportation hub.

The cities have fine parks and lakes within their municipal boundaries. A winter skating club sponsored by Lawrence Wengel American Legion Post 233, utilizing a frozen Minneapolis lake, has spawned many U. S. Olympic speed skaters. There are some 82 American Legion posts in the twin cities.

Actual starting date of the Convention will be Sat., Aug. 22; rather than the officially announced 24th. The 24th is parade day — on Minneapolis' Nicollet Ave., where it was held in 1919.

But standing commissions will meet, and music and marching contest trials will be held on the 22nd; while convention committees will meet and the big contest finals will be held on the 23rd — Sunday.

Business meetings of the Convention are set for the Minneapolis Auditorium (within walking distance of that city's main hotels), on Tues., Wed. and Thurs., Aug. 25-6-7.

LEGION INSURANCE:

A Year Old

At the end of March, The American Legion's special voluntary life insurance plan for members only was a year old.

In round numbers, 120 survivors of Legionnaires had been paid some \$104,000 due to the deaths of insured members in that time, while a total of about 35,400 members were insured at \$12 a year for a total amount of protection of some \$80,000,000.

Of over 42,000 applicants, 520 members had been found uninsurable. An additional 1,300 applications were in "suspense" — the applicants being uninsurable unless 75% of their posts became insured — when they could be covered under the group principle.

One death claim was denied during the first year, insurance having been granted on misinformation.

Legion life insurance at \$12 a year provides as much as \$4,000 for younger members, the amount decreasing with age and ending at age 70.

The details vary from state to state, due to state laws. Any member can get details as they apply in his state by writing: Insurance Plan, American Legion Nat'l Hq. P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.

All payments come due on Dec. 31 each year. First year payment for members applying in mid-year is for the balance of the calendar year.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE SPACE AGE



THE ROLE of Literal Lyman was played to advantage by members of Post 1066, Massapequa, N.Y., when the Nat'l Legion Membership program for this year was built around the slogan "Put Your Post in Orbit." They built this space-age answer to the old community thermometer — a 9-foot-high electronic gadget that represents the post's membership aspirations in terms of the limitlessness of outer space. When various switches are pressed, lights flash among the stars showing current membership, new members, memberships renewed and other data, while "bleeps" of different tones tell if things are going good, bad or indifferently. "Count Down" and "Blast Off" ceremonies were held to start the Legion membership year. Do you suppose this imaginative plaything helped? By mid-March the post was 150 members ahead of the same date last year.

WHEN TEDDY SAID "NO!"

The Self-Denial of a President's Son Set a Legion Example

**A 40TH
ANNIVERSARY
FEATURE**



ON STAGE at the St. Louis Caucus in 1919; Teddy Roosevelt, Jr., is front, center.

By Robert B. Pitkin

As much as it was any one man's idea, The American Legion was the idea of Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., son of the 26th President of the United States.

Roosevelt was among those who, in March, 1919, agreed to start organizing the Legion in the United States. A state-side caucus of WWI veterans was set up for May in St. Louis, with Roosevelt as temporary chairman to get the meeting going.

Hundreds of delegates came to St. Louis from hastily formed, temporary Legion state organizations all over the country. Almost every one of them assumed they would elect "Teddy" to be their national leader, and wanted no other.

Teddy had other ideas. A prominent Republican on the national scene, he might have welcomed the Legion's top office as a springboard to even greater national prominence. But Roosevelt felt that any person at the Legion's helm with such a well-known political tag as his would hurt the Legion.

He was acutely conscious that the two great veterans' organizations to come out of the Civil War had been sectional and partisan — because of their Civil War origins.

The powerful Grand Army of The Republic was Union, Northern, Republican.

The United Confederate Veterans were Confederate, Southern, Democrat.

Roosevelt meant to make it a point that the Legion would be 100% American and 0% partisan or sectional. And his first point would be that no national political figure like himself would run the Legion.

When he called the St. Louis caucus to order at 2:15 p.m. May 8, 1919,

Roosevelt was in for a hectic, one-man fight (against his own popularity) to keep this new American Legion above suspicion of being anybody's political plaything. (As some had already said it would be.)

The first order of business was to name a permanent chairman who would lead the Legion until the national convention in November.

Sgt. Jack Sullivan (Washington) promptly nominated Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., amidst cheers and applause.

Roosevelt — over cries of "We want Roosevelt," "We want Teddy" — said he'd like to say something on that.

"I wish to withdraw my name . . ." he began.

(Cries of "No! No!" set off a prolonged disturbance.)

On restoring order, Roosevelt said: "I wish to withdraw for a number of reasons . . . I want the country at large to get the correct impression of this meeting. We are gathered for a very high purpose. I want every American through the length and breadth of this land to realize that there is not a man in this caucus who is seeking anything for himself, personally, but that he is simply working for the good of the entire situation . . . Now, gentlemen, that is my most earnest wish, and it is my absolute determination to withdraw myself."

(Interruptions.)

"I want to thank you," he continued, "more than I can say. . . It is something that will be a proud memory for my family as long as it exists—"

He was stopped by (1) applause, (2) a motion to close nominations, (3) interruptions, (4) cries of "We want Teddy!" (The stenographic reporter who transcribed the proceedings later said it

was the "funniest" — meaning oddest — meeting she'd ever attended.)

Sgt. Roy Haines (Maine) said that if Roosevelt really meant to refuse the chairmanship, he'd like to nominate Henry D. Lindsley.

Lt. Col. James Cochran (Ohio) seconded Lindsley's nomination.

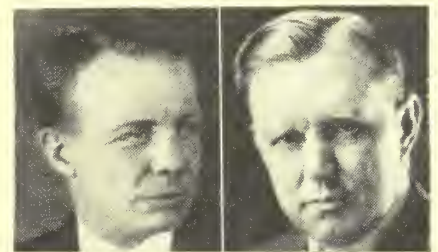
(Interruptions.)

Sgt. W. E. Bolling (Tennessee) seconded Roosevelt's name. (Applause and cheers.)

Pvt. John Beazley (Texas) said he wanted Roosevelt, but if Roosevelt meant his refusal, then he'd second Lindsley's nomination.

(Delegates from "Iowa, Indiana, etc." rose and cried, "We want Teddy! We want Teddy!" They were joined by "Washington, West Virginia, Louisiana, etc.") The whole caucus rose to its feet, acclaiming Roosevelt.

Pvt. E. C. Boon (Idaho) seconded Roosevelt's nomination. Major C. W. Wickersham (New York) moved nominations be closed. Col. Lester E. Jones (D.C.) lauded Roosevelt and said: "I



**Teddy
Roosevelt, Jr.**

**Henry D.
Lindsley**

think it would be a mistake if we take 'no' from him."

Disregarding the temporary chairman entirely, the delegates voted to close nominations, leaving Lindsley's and Roosevelt's as the only names up.

"Now gentlemen," said Roosevelt, "before we proceed to the election, I want to urge upon you from the bottom of my heart that I mean what I say. I have withdrawn my nomination."

The entire body rose and cried: "We won't take no; we won't take no!"

"Gentlemen," Roosevelt told them stubbornly, "there is only one candidate before the convention. He is Mr. Lindsley. I am sticking by it. I withdraw my name."

(Cries of "So are we! You can't!")

Gen. Roy Hoffman (Oklahoma) moved the unanimous election of Roosevelt. Disregarding the chair again, the delegates promptly seconded and unani-

mously passed the motion on their own. "Gentlemen, I resign," cried Roosevelt.

"No!" cried the delegates, "No! No!" Roosevelt got order.

"I want quiet for a moment," he said, "in order to speak on this situation. This is something I have thought of and given my earnest consideration to, and I am positive I am right in it.

"We must not have creep into this situation, in which we all believe from the bottom of our hearts, the slightest suspicion in the country at large.

"I do not think there is any suspicion among us here that any man is trying to use anything for his own personal advantage. . . . But I am going to stick by [my decision] because we have got to . . . create an impression all over the country today on which this organization will carry on and serve a great purpose for years in the future. . . .

". . . I would like to have put before you the motion to elect Mr. Lindsley." (Interruptions.)

Amid a confused hubbub, nominations were reopened. Col. Jones tried to nominate someone but was interrupted. Major Abbot (Ohio) said Roosevelt would be named National Commander in November and should be named permanent chairman of the caucus without wasting more time.

(Applause.)

Roosevelt told the delegates that if he changed his mind now, he'd be ac-

cused of just having made a "grandstand play."

The delegates overrode him and voted to have Bennett Clark take the chair so they'd have a "fair chance" to elect Roosevelt. Clark — a nationally prominent young Democrat — took the chair. Apologizing to Lindsley, Clark asked for a motion to elect Roosevelt whether he liked it or not.

(The caucus rose to its feet, cheering and applauding.)

Captain A. L. Royse (New York) said it was no use acting "like a bunch of kids." Roosevelt obviously wouldn't take the chairmanship so—. But Royse was interrupted by another "disturbance."

Acting chairman Clark called for a vote to name Roosevelt unanimously. That set off a parliamentary hassle. During the confusion, Roosevelt got Clark's ear and told him he positively would not accept.

Clark quelled the confusion, reopened nominations, and advised the caucus that Roosevelt "refuses to enter into a contest with Col. Lindsley."

Major Sam Royse (Indiana) blandly nominated Roosevelt again.

An attempt for an adjournment was defeated.

Lt. Col. Greenway (Arizona), who fought in Cuba with Roosevelt's father, told the delegates that he was sure Roosevelt really wouldn't take the permanent chairmanship.

Bennett Clark turned the temporary

chairmanship back to Roosevelt, who then told the delegates: "Gentlemen, Mr. Lindsley . . . is in nomination . . . I mean absolutely what I say, as Jack Greenway just said. I cannot do it and I would not serve if elected. . . . I mean that, gentlemen. Now, is there anybody who wants to put anyone else in nomination?"

(Cries of "We want Teddy!")

Roosevelt: "I mean it for the good of the cause. You have to do what I say on that. I absolutely mean it. The nominations are reopened."

Somebody nominated Sgt. Jack Sullivan. Hubbub again ensued, but amidst more parliamentary confusion Roosevelt overrode the continued protests of the delegates and forced a roll call in a contest between Lindsley and Sullivan.

In that Thursday afternoon's work in May, 1919, the common interests of the C.A.R. and the U.C.V. were joined in The American Legion, while their differences were left outside the door.

When the election was over, Roosevelt had his way. No just suspicion could remain that The American Legion was another sectional, partisan veterans organization.

Judge Henry D. Lindsley, nominated by a Yankee sergeant from Maine; seconded by a Yankee Lt. colonel from Ohio; propelled in to the Legion's leadership by Republican Roosevelt's refusal, was a Southern Democrat and former Mayor of Dallas, Texas.



REHAB CONFEREES show interest at special House Veterans Affairs Committee hearing (left) and at panel discussion (right).

Some 700 Legion Rehab Officials Attend Annual Washington Conference

The nation's capital was the mecca for some 700 of The American Legion's service officers and rehabilitation workers from all over the country who gathered there early in March.

The occasion was the Legion's 36th annual National Rehabilitation Conference held in Washington's Hotel Statler during the period March 3-6.

Tradition has long established this annual conclave as the ideal medium for the exchange of ideas in the service and rehabilitation field. The meetings in March were no exception.

The kick-off event on the four day

agenda was the appearance of National Commander Preston J. Moore before the House Veterans Affairs Committee on Tuesday morning, March 3.

Supported by a standing-room-only audience composed of Legion service and rehabilitation officialdom, Moore detailed the reasons why The American Legion is requesting that various changes be made in the current laws affecting the nation's veteran population.

At the House hearing Moore discussed: disability and death pensions, income limitation increases, unemploy-

ability at age 65, parity for the widows and children of World War 1 & 2 and Korean conflict, GI insurance, the present and projected costs of veterans affairs, and the veterans hospitalization program.

Moore reminded the House committee that there has been no increase in the monthly awards for disability pensions since 1954 in spite of the rise in the cost of living. "There is nothing drastic about our request that the monthly rates be increased," he said.

In recognizing the situation created by periodic increases in social security payments, Moore reaffirmed the Legion's position that the income limitations on veterans pensions be in-

(Continued on page 32)

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POSTS IN ACTION

Items from our 17,000 posts. Those of most general interest and widest geographical spread are selected, with apologies for the hundreds of others that are so kindly reported to the editors.

In Union, Strength — Five N.J. Posts have formed a "Seashore Council" to carry out Legion community projects jointly. To start, they gave an organ to the Atlantic City General Hospital. The posts are: 104 and 283 and 441 in *Atlantic City*; 144 in *Ventnor*; and 386 in *Brigantine*.

Small but Big — Post 301, *Shumaker Ark.*, recently raised \$225.42 for March of Dimes. This small post sends 6 boys to Arkansas Boys' State from its own funds, has built a swimming pool in its community.

Flood Duty — Post 136, *Mt. Vernon, Ohio*, stood emergency duty during the midwinter floods. A recap shows that this post housed 18 people; its members put up 30 families in private homes, fed flood workers from a mobile kitchen and at the post home, distributed a truckload of clothing for flood victims sent by Post 171, *Westerville, Ohio*. Members put in 1400 manhours of relief work, and the post spent \$365 to help victims of the flood.

Nick of Time — The life of a child was saved by a child's oxygen tent on the same day that the tent was given to St. Mary's Hospital of *Rhinclander, Wis.* Commander Richard Coffen and Child Welfare Chmn William Perry Taylor presented the tent as a child welfare project of Rhinclander's Post 7, American Legion.

Education — Since 1950, Post 45, *Medford, Mass.*, has granted \$9,600 in scholarships to 46 qualified youngsters from 3 Medford high schools. Money comes from earnings of a trust fund the post set up in honor of Past Post Cmdr Edward L. Morse, who died in an auto accident.

Thanks — Post 3, *Nashua, N.H.*, has given public thanks to the J. L. McElwain Shoe Co., for many contributions to Legion child welfare projects; and in *Oneonta, N.Y.*, Post 259 cited the Oneonta Bldg. & Loan Ass'n; and the Wilber and Citizens banks of that city for their fine record in making GI housing loans to veterans.

Many Eagles — No less than 27 Eagle Scouts are now on the charter of Boy Scout Troop 75, sponsored by Post 49, *Warsaw, Ind.* Troop is 6 years old.

REHAB CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 30)

creased from \$1400 to \$1800 for those without dependents, and \$2700 to \$3000 for those with dependents.

In favor of the World War I veteran, the commander stated that the Legion will continue to request Congress to eliminate the disability requirement as a condition of pension eligibility for veterans 65 or over. Under the present law the VA must determine that the veteran's unemployability is due to disability. "Actually," he said, "attainment of age 65 constitutes an economic disability . . . and is the customary age at which American employers will terminate the jobs of even their able-bodied personnel."

Speaking at length on the veterans hospital bed program, Moore urged the committee to support HR 10028 which would establish a minimum goal of 125,000 operating beds in the VA system.

Participating in the four days of panel discussions with the Legion's service and rehab representatives were top federal officials of the VA, Labor Department, Social Security Administration, U. S. Civil Service and Agriculture Department. Here are the highlights of these discussions:

- Favorable action by the President is expected on a new veterans housing bill (advocated by the Legion at the 40th annual national convention in Chicago last summer). The new increased rates on GI loans as proposed in the bill will enable veterans to obtain loans on a more favorable basis. The VA expects more requests for GI loans as a result.
- The VA Pilot Study Review of claims will continue on all categories where disability was not shown on last examination. VA has authority to review approximately 284,000 disallowed cases. Over 2 million claims were actually disallowed. (See *Newsletter*, page 25.)

- A new VA innovation—traveling appeal boards. Twenty-two are tentatively scheduled for fiscal 1960. Decisions can be rendered on the spot.

- VA hospital beds, under a new policy, can now be used for medical purposes determined by VA. For the first time, VA now has the latitude and freedom of choice to relocate hospital beds, both diagnostically and geographically.

- Job counseling service for older persons are now available (under the Labor Department) in various locations around the country. This idea was originally stimulated by the Legion.

Some 300,000 veterans have received farm loans from VA amounting to \$1,300,000. Loss in this type of loan

has been small. Loans are still available.

- Veterans getting Civil Service job preference are receiving the higher type jobs . . . although the number of placements were 200,000 less in 1958 than in 1957.

- Many administrative change bulletins issued by the VA in the past year were the result of recommendations made by the 1958 Legion rehab conference.

In his talk to the group on the final day of the meeting, VA Administrator Sumner Whittier outlined the administrative accomplishments of the VA during the past year and spoke of plans for the future, particularly the medical service, hospitalization and pension programs.

Preceding the conference by several days were meetings of the National Rehabilitation Executive Committee (Robert McCurdy, Calif., chairman); the Rehabilitation Insurance Advisory Board (Milo J. Warner, Ohio, chairman); and the Rehabilitation Medical Advisory Board (Dr. Winfred Overholser, D.C., chairman).

At the well-attended annual rehabilitation banquet on March 5, citations were awarded by Commander Moore to Rep. Olin E. Teague, chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, and also to Tom McDonnell of Oklahoma City, Okla., the Legion's volunteer hospital worker of the year.

Commander Moore, who was the main speaker at the banquet, himself was the recipient of a "favorite son" citation from Lt. Gov. George Nigh on behalf of the Oklahoma state legislature.

McCurdy presided at the opening and closing sessions of the conference, and was also toastmaster at the banquet. Seven of the national rehab vice chairmen presided at the other sessions of the conference.

Significant was the statement made on the final day of the meetings by J. Earl Merifield (Calif.), a member of the National Rehabilitation Advisory Board and chairman of the conference committee on recommendations, in attesting to the value of the annual conference. Said Merifield, "This is the fewest number of recommendations ever to come out of this committee . . . the VA must be seeing things our way." Only nine recommendations were made.

THE READERS ASK:

What's Good?

Q. Several times our magazine (as well as the 1957 National Convention) has hinted not too delicately that many posts have room for improvement in their service work for local veterans and their dependents. If true, this is serious. Please give an example of a good post

KNOW THE ANSWERS . . .

When your son asks for military advice

GET UP-TO-DATE FACTS IN FREE BOOKLET

HIS FUTURE HINGES ON YOUR ANSWERS. Your son probably faces a military service obligation. His attitude toward it and his understanding of his opportunities will vitally affect his future—and his ability to take full advantage of what military training can do for him. When he asks for your advice, be sure your answers are *right*.

YOU NEED THE LATEST FACTS. Your son's future is too important to trust hearsay or isolated past experience. World conditions have changed drastically since World War II—and the Army has changed along with them. That's why you need reliable, up-to-date information in order to give your son the kind of advice he deserves.



THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C., Attn: AGSN

AL-5-59

Please rush me . . . free copies of the new Army guidance booklet, *What are your son's chances of making good?*

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ORDER THIS FREE GUIDANCE BOOKLET. A new Army booklet entitled, *What are your son's chances of making good?* has been prepared especially for parents. It provides the information you need to help your son make the most of his opportunities in today's Army.

HOW ABOUT EXTRA COPIES? Please order additional free copies for friends with teen-age sons—or for distribution through your community service organization. There's no obligation, of course.

veterans' service operation that we can compare with our own.

A. Charles Roth Post 692, Oak Park, Illinois, is a good example of one of the better post operations. Readers are invited to compare their own post service program with it and discuss it in a post meeting. Naturally, comparison with your own post should be modified by local conditions.

Oak Park is a suburb of Chicago, west by north of the city. Post 692, with 377 members in 1958, is not the only Legion post in this city of 61,000.

Every Monday is service night at Post 692. Then, says Service Officer Robert Schermerhorn, "The door is open for members, non-members. Anyone is welcome, non-members are not asked to join, and we are growing by serving."

Veterans and their dependents in Oak Park know about the post's "Open Door." From 1952, when accurate yearly records were first kept, through 1958, the number who sought assistance each year was as follows: 96; 105; 136; 165; 176; 125; 295.

A post service team of six people is on hand Monday nights to help those seeking the aid of the post. They include Service Officer Schermerhorn, two assistant service officers, and three secretaries, one a child welfare specialist.

Of the 295 people who sought post assistance last year, 288 came to the post, 7 asked to be visited at home.

The number of WW1 veterans and widows who need Legion help or counselling is growing rapidly. WW1 cases handled by Post 692 numbered 177 in 1958, or more than the total cases from all wars in any previous year.

There were also 70 WW2 cases, 46 Korea cases and 2 cases based on peacetime service.

The post assisted 159 members and 136 non-members in 1958.

In 68 of the 1958 cases, veterans and their dependents wanted expert information rather than any specific action or other help from the post service team. They asked for this counselling on such matters as employment; insurance; services available; Legion membership; family problems; pensions and Civil Service.

In 227 of the cases in 1958, veterans or their dependents needed assistance beyond question-answering. These cases are tabulated below:

New pension cases: veterans 32; widows 28; children 12.

Pensions reopened: 6.

Compensation cases: veterans 11; widows 6.

Help with VA pension income state-

ments: veterans 14; widows 22.

Hospitalization: 14.

Insurance: 7.

Medical Records: 6.

Change of address: 12.

Education: 11.

Procurement of insulin: 3.

Government debts: 2.

Burial allowance: 3.

Procuring aid and attendance for the helpless: 1.

Lost discharges: 16.

Grave headstones: 6.

Transient veterans seeking aid: 4.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

Andrew P. Martin (1958), Post 7, Tucson, Ariz.
William T. Straley (1959), Post 8, Los Angeles, Calif.

George W. Burleson (1959), Post 228, Los Angeles, Calif.

Ansel Jones (1958), Post 419, Santa Clara, Calif.

Msg. Thomas N. O'Toole (1959), Post 569, Los Angeles, Calif.

Arthur G. Barnard (1958), Post 601, San Francisco, Calif.

Charles A. S. Helseth (1956), Post 1, Shanghai, China.

Thomas W. Byers (1952) and **Charles J. Majewski** (1958), Post 22, Thomaston, Conn.

Ferdinand G. Fraser (1958), Post 13, Washington, D.C.

Robert Moulden (1958), Post 19, Orlando, Fla.
James G. Gerry and Joseph D. Murray (both 1959), Post 36, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Herbert H. Ellern and Thomas LoGuidice (both 1959), Post 50, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Rev. Axel L. Fahnstrom and Harold M. Flack (both 1956), Post 45, Galva, Ill.

William H. Radecky (1958), Post 75, Geneva, Ill.
Mathew Haber (1958), Post 119, Fox River Grove, Ill.

Clifford M. Bludorn (1958), Post 133, Maywood, Ill.

Kurt Patzer (1959), Post 678, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph C. Ahell (1958), Post 957, Chicago, Ill.
Byron M. Morgan (1955), Post 87, Alexandria, Ind.

Dale Anderson and Fred Elder and Earl Litton (all 1957) and Frank Rizer (1958), Post 47, Fairfield, Iowa.

James R. Beebe (1958), Post 330, Neola, Iowa.

Joe Bartholomew (1957), Post 391, Carlisle, Iowa.

Charles A. Knouse (1959), Post 204, Osawatimie, Kans.

Harvey G. Blynman and J. LeRoy Boyer and Ralph Townshend (all 1958), Post 36, Chestertown, Md.

John H. Wilcox (1952) and Harold Bowie and Joseph F. Waldron (both 1956), Post 1, New Bedford, Mass.

Thomas Kennedy and Joseph H. Schuster and Charles B. Smith, Sr. (all 1959), Post 137, Holbrook, Mass.

Robert W. Bakeman and Loren Beach, Sr. and Howard H. Dickinson (all 1958), Post 138, White Pigeon, Mich.

Henry C. DeLooff (1959), Post 356, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Francis H. Missig and John L. Missig and Edward Metras and Frank G. Pearsall (all 1958), Post 361, Detroit, Mich.

Henry J. Fortier (1958), Post 265, Duluth, Minn.

Arthur C. Strothman (1959), Post 198, Daykin, Nebr.

Dr. John D. Barah (1959), Post 2, Atlantic City, N.J.

Paul Kifner (1959), Post 50, Hillside, N.J.

Clyde E. Frehefer and Firman Holland and Leon C. Irwin and Walter Kimble (all 1958), Post 79, Burlington, N.J.

Battista Linico (1958), Post 120, Lambertville, N.J.

William P. Ervlehen (1958), Post 13, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Fred J. Haynes and Joseph J. Kerske and James F. Larney and Albert B. O'Brien (all 1958), Post 61, Watertown, N.Y.

Anthony G. Walde (1959), Post 140, Canastota, N.Y.

Wendlin Frank and Gustave Freise and Harold Gordon and Howard Grainge (all 1958), Post 264, Tonawanda, N.Y.

Kenneth H. Inscho (1959), Post 660, Dundee, N.Y.

Clarence E. Burns (1959), Post 90, Bethesda, Ohio.

Clifford L. Monfort and Dean Patton (both 1959), Post 96, Lima, Ohio.

F. X. Foeller (1956) and Hamit P. Babb (1958), Post 102, Portland, Oreg.

Dr. Edmund Niklewski and J. Howard Remley and Sidney L. Schain and F. Howard Seyhert (all 1958), Post 233, Berwick, Pa.

Francis T. Smith (1952) and B. F. Traino and J. R. Trexler and Melvin E. Troxell (all 1958), Post 238, Cresson, Pa.

Charles Roger and Paul Roger and Levi Eckert and Homer Fink (all 1957), Post 559, Annville, Pa.

Herman H. Gehres and Harry Loch (both 1958), Post 919, Fredonia, Pa.

Louis Rudner (1950), Post 1, Memphis, Tenn.

James Wicks (1958), Post 921, Fort Worth, Tex.

Ernest A. Hileman, Sr. (1958), Post 180, Vienna, Va.

Chris A. Conant (1959), Post 20, Prosser, Wash.
Earl F. Conner (1959), Post 124, Seattle, Wash.

William J. Haese and Jerome E. Host and Val W. Ove (all 1959), Post 23, Milwaukee, Wis.

Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships." The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y. Date of award is requested in all cases. Receipt of names cannot be acknowledged.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

● On March 23, Louisiana's American Legion set its 7th all time membership record in 8 years. With 9 months left, Louisiana had 50,865 Legionnaires, compared to the previous record of 50,809 at the end of 1957.

Right next door, the Mississippi Legion was on a membership rampage too. On April 2, it was more than 3,000 ahead of its final 1958 figures; and ahead of all year-end figures since 1949.

Also already ahead of its 1958 final figures in early April was the Panama Canal Zone Dep't.

● Washington State Legionnaires have paid for and built a cabin for crippled children at Camp Easter Seal, on Lake Coeur d'Alene. Posts and Units gave the \$2,000 needed.

● The regular spring meeting of the Nat'l Executive Committee of The American Legion is set for April 29-May 1, at Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis.

● May 16 is Armed Forces Day, and for the full week of May 9-17, U.S. Armed Forces establishments will hold open house for the public, and put on special displays, demonstrations, parades.

● American Legion Boys' Nation, with representatives from each Boys' State, will be held in Washington, D.C. and on the campus of the University of Maryland, July 17-24, 1959.

● Washington State boasts many prominent state officials who've been Legionnaires since 1919. At a recent ceremony at Post 3, Olympia, 40-year cards went

to the State Insurance Commissioner (Wm. A. Sullivan of Seattle Post 1); the State Auditor (Cliff Yelle of Post 3); a State Senator (John H. Happy of Post 9, Spokane); and a State Supreme Court Justice (Judge Chas. T. Donworth of Post 1). Another 40-year member and Legion founder, Judge Walter B. Beals, of Post 1, was kept away by illness.

● The Cook County (Ill.) American Legion financed an air trip home for 2½-year-old California "blue baby" David Stewart, after successful surgery in Chicago. The boy's father, Thomas Stewart, is a Legionnaire.

● The Yankee Network has extended to 26 weeks a series of Sunday night educational radio broadcasts on the workings of communism. Arranged by the Massachusetts American Legion, the program, which blankets the New England states, is headed up Legionwise by Armando Penha, who worked inside the Communist Party for eight years for the FBI.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

Army

299th Engr Combat Bn, Co A—The bones in my nose were broken by a flying timber while our outfit was practicing blowing up beach obstacles prior to the Normandy invasion. Then during the landings on the Normandy beach-head my left eardrum was burst by a shell explosion. I was also hit in the left leg with a machinegun slug. After the invasion, the 299th was broken up, and I was transferred to the **258th Engr Combat Bn, Co A**. Now need to hear from anyone who served with the 299th and who remembers me, and from anyone in the 258th who remembers that I was treated for the above injuries. Write me, **Fred Cothren**, 434 E. Fifth St., Jacksonville 6, Fla. Claim pending.

Navy

Naval Combat Demolition Unit, Fort Pierce, Fla.—

In June 1945 my left arm was injured while I was being picked up from the water by a moving VP boat. I was unable to train for the next three days; and since we were 10 miles from base, I was treated in sickbay. Now need to hear from anyone who remembers this incident. Write me, **Stephen J. Emru**, Port Henry, N.Y. Claim pending.

USS LSMR-188—In Mar. 1945 **BM 2 William Claude Ray** was injured as a result of an enemy plane crash off Okinawa. In order to establish claim, he now needs to hear from anyone who was aboard at that time. Write **Lantz M. Sykes**, District Officer, N.C. Veterans Commission, P.O. Box 3114, Greensboro, N. C.

Air

413th Fighter Group, 1st Fighter Sqdn—During WW 2 **Clyde E. Southwick** was injured in a

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FEBRUARY 28, 1959

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit....	\$ 298,437.02
Receivables	294,964.37
Inventories	492,769.60
Invested Funds	1,655,299.07
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 261,075.15
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	2,642,819.86
Real Estate	804,990.15
Furniture and Fixtures,	
less Depreciation	337,478.28
Deferred Charges	227,005.03
	<u>\$7,014,838.53</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 337,703.54
Funds restricted as to use.....	27,470.27
Deferred Income	1,923,960.88
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 261,075.15
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	2,642,819.86
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	\$ 24,185.11
Restricted Fund ..	20,362.46
Real Estate	804,990.15
Reserve for Rehabilitation	415,297.63
Reserve for Child Welfare	45,796.62
Reserve for Convention ...	30,000.00
	<u>\$1,340,631.97</u>
Unrestricted Capital	481,176.86
	<u>\$7,014,838.53</u>

truck accident, and he now needs to hear from anyone who served with this outfit on Ie Shima about June 23, 1945. Especially needs to learn the whereabouts of Lt Danielson. Write J. P. Beveridge, Service Officer, Post 208, The American Legion, Sutherland, Nebr. Claim pending.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

KARL L. WAGNER, Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Oregon, re-elected chmn of the Joint Legislative Committee, an organization representing veterans organizations in that State.

DONALD R. WILSON, Past Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion (1951-52), has opened law offices in Clarksburg, W. Va.

LYON W. BRANDON, Vice Chmn of The American Legion Legislative Commission, awarded a Meritorious Service Award by Secy. of Labor Mitchell, for his accomplishments in improving working conditions and welfare of handicapped workers in Mississippi.

Died:

COL. E. B. MILLER, Past Dep't Cmdr of Minnesota (1946-47); in St. Cloud, Minn. He was wounded during the Battle of the Somme in WW 1, and survived the Bataan Death March in WW 2.

REV. BRYAN KEATHLEY (Tex.), Past Nat'l Chaplain of The American Legion (1936-37); at Marlin, Tex.

JOHN SALLING, 112-year-old Confederate veteran of the Civil War; in Kingsport, Tenn. His death leaves only one other Civil War survivor, Walter Williams, also a Confederate.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to: O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion.

Army

- 1st Cav Div—(July) Edmund P. Stone, P.O. Box 201, Pomona, Calif.
- 1st Gas Regt (WW1)—(Nov.) F. E. Blair, 1901 University Ave., Wichita 13, Kans.
- 1st Iowa Inf, Old Co 1 (Mexican Border & WW1)—(Aug.) William E. Spencer, 522½ Summer St., Burlington, Iowa.
- 2nd Div—(July) James L. Sykes, 2727 Broadway, Pittsburgh 16, Pa.
- 2nd Div Assn, N. Y. Branch—(May) Herschell Fox, Apt. 5C, 237 E. 20th St., New York 3, N. Y.
- 5th Inf Regt—(July) Robert T. Weston, 154 York St., Portland, Maine.
- 7th Cav—(July) Edward J. Malis, 515 W. Wisconsin St., Chicago 14, Ill.
- 9th Div—(July-Aug.) Stanley Cohen, P.O. Box 66, Livingston, N. J.
- 10th Mountain Div—(May) Raymond C. Vig, P.O. Box 1075, Church St. Station, New York 7, N. Y.
- 12th Armored Div—(Aug.) Lawrence E. Mintz, 4310 W. Buena Vista Ave., Detroit 38, Mich.
- 13th-604th Ord Bn—(May) Norman C. Shivelor, Swedesboro, N. J.
- 14th Armored Div, Comhat Command B, Hq Co—(July) Clarence E. Anderson, Kennedy, N. Y.
- 20th Engrs, 27th Co (WW1)—(Aug.) F. F. Fullerton, 26 Park Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y.
- 21st Engrs, Co D and 2d Bn—(June) George Hecker, 307 Susquehanna Ave., Lansdale, Pa.
- 29th Div—(Sept.) Donald N. Sheldon, 7511 Glenmore Ave., Ozone Park 17, N. Y.
- 34th Engrs (WW1)—(Sept.) George Remple, 2523 N. Main St., Dayton 5, Ohio.

- 103d Ammunition Train (WW1)—(June) Thomas F. De Long, 1041 Graham St., Bethlehem, Pa.
- 107th FA Bn (WW2)—(July) Joseph McGee, 300 W. Roberts St., Norristown, Pa.
- 107th MG Bn, Co A (AEF)—(May) Robert T. Willard, 417 E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.
- 112th FA, Btry D (WW1)—(May) B. Everett Zelle, 201 Garfield Ave., Collingswood 7, N. J.
- 114th FA, Btry C (WW1)—(Sept.) Leslie G. Walker, Linda Lane, Maryville, Tenn.
- 125th Inf (WW2)—(July) Kenneth L. Hallenbeck, 2012 Burger Ave., Dearborn, Mich.
- 125th Inf, Co. G (WW1)—(July) Joe Donnelly, Houghton, Mich.
- 135th AAA Gun Bn, Btry B—(May) Dick Hagedorn, 1445 Chislett St., Pittsburgh 6, Pa.
- 141st Ord (MM) Co—(May) James Conti, 127 Beecher St., Syracuse 3, N. Y.
- 215th CA (AA) Regt—(June) Ron Evans, 113 S. Front St., Mankato, Minn.
- 301st Supply Train (WW1)—(May) Leroy F. Merritt, 38 Winthrop St., Brockton 48, Mass.
- 308th Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(June) William P. Crawford, 2617 Coventry Road, Columbus 21, Ohio.
- 319th Inf, Co A (WW1)—(Oct.) Joseph S. Hughes, 1250 McClure Ave., East McKeesport, Pa.
- 325th FA (WW1) and Auxiliary—(June) Jesse G. Dorsey, Box 38, Speed, Ind.
- 338th MG Bn (WW1)—(Oct.) Leslie M. Smith, 4015 12th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 342nd Inf, Co. D—(May) Jay E. McGlaughlin, Arendtsville, Pa.
- 355th Inf (WW1)—(Sept.) Albert L. Carlberg, 748 E. Sixth St., Fremont, Nebr.
- 414th Engrs—(June) Theodore Yost, 6844 Ballard Ave., Lincoln, Nebr.
- 474th Med Collecting Co—(Aug.) Howard L. Krout, Old Beth. Road, R. D. 1, Perkasio, Pa.
- 479th Amphib Truck Co—(July) Arlie C. Bates, 1407 Stainback Ave., Nashville 7, Tenn.
- 485th Engr Combat Bn—(Sept.) Robert R. Chambers, 2028 N. 22d St., Springfield, Ill.
- 568th AAA AW Bn—(Aug.) Edwin C. Walker, 51 Park St., Palmer, Mass.
- 610th Ord Bn (formerly 304th Ord Regt)—(June) Bill Relp, 2416 Benjamin Ave., Royal Oak, Mich.
- 711th, 762d, and 791st Ry Operating Bns—(Sept.) Larry D. Lepine, 107 W. First St., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 805th TD Bn, Co A—(June) Edward Linn, R. D. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.
- 817th TD Bn—(June) Ted Warner, 280 Hastings Ave., Buffalo 15, N. Y.

- 1127th & 1400th MP Assn—(July) Frank Farina, 1001 Serrill Ave., Yeadon, Pa.
- 1976th QM Truck Co—(July) LaVerne Hutchcroft, 1210 Rhomborg Ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 3854th QM Gasoline Supply Bn, Co B—(July) Homer V. Carr, 38 Leitch Ave., Skaneateles, N. Y.
- Military Railway Service Vets—(Sept.) Fred W. Okie, P.O. Box 536, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.
- Reception Center No. 1773 (Permanent Personnel)—(June) Tony Abboud, 551 S. 27th, Omaha, Nebr.

Navy

- 6th Marines, 97th Co (AEF)—(June) William M. Rasmussen, 6142 W. North Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.
- 15th Seabees—(Aug.) Charles Menzel, 3614 Lyndale Ave., Baltimore 13, Md.
- 19th Seabees—(Sept.) Herbert McCallen, 655 E. 14th St., New York 9, N. Y.
- 58th Seabees—(July) Thomas L. Sapio, 169 Leslie St., Buffalo 11, N. Y.
- 71st Seabees—(Aug.) George O. Vick, 2380 Boulevard Drive NE., Atlanta, Ga.
- 91st Seabees—(Aug.) L. E. Meyer, 24 Campau Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 302d Seabees—(June) Harry W. Price, Jr., 135 Third St., Lewistown, Pa.
- US Coast Guard, Ellis Island (1941-46)—(Sept.) Lt. Comdr. Hugh A. Doyle, 636 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
- USS Helena—(Aug.) Joseph J. Cannone, 2450 S. 19th St., Omaha 8, Nebr.
- USS Idaho—(June) David C. Graham, SMC, P.O. Box 8048, Norfolk 3, Va.
- USS Shenandoah, 1952 Mediterranean Cruise—(Oct.) Robert J. Dahike, 6208 W. 83d Place, Oak Lawn, Ill.

Air

- 14th Balloon Co—(Aug) Glen R. Johnson, 928 Devonshire Road, Dayton 19, Ohio.
- 379th Fighter Sqdn—(Aug.) William K. Marles, 2838 Blue Brick Drive, Donelson, Tenn.
- 428th Bomb Sqdn (WW2)—(July) William Rodley, Du Quoin, Ill.
- 557th Bomb Sqdn—(June) Robert Plaskett, 1208 N. Gale St., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 813th Avn Engr Bn—(Aug.) Theron E. Schenck, 711 Fourth Ave. SE., Spencer, Iowa.
- American Balloon Corps Vets—(Aug.) Glen R. Johnson, 928 Devonshire Road, Dayton 19, Ohio.

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PRINCE ALBERT

THE POISON OF APPEASEMENT

(Continued from page 17)

where would have been undermined. In all probability we would have been nibbled out of one position after another until our whole wall of outer defense in the Pacific crumbled. There we would have found ourselves where we were immediately after Pearl Harbor, and we would also have been confronted by the fact that Red China possesses advantages which Japan lacked — vast population, huge land area, and support from Russia.

Precisely the same line of reasoning would apply to yielding on preserving the freedom of West Berlin or on any other disputed issue in Europe.

The second appeasement fallacy is to confuse the *occasion* of war with the *cause* of war. The *occasion* of the outbreak of the American Civil War was the firing of the South Carolina shore batteries on Fort Sumter. But no one is so foolish or naïve as to regard this one great struggle of Americans among themselves as having been *caused* by an argument as to the possession of an off-shore island. The *causes* of the Civil War were the big issues of slavery and secession, issues which had loomed large in American political discussion for decades and which had become aggravated to a point where peaceful solution was impossible.

In the same way, large-scale war launched by Red China ostensibly over Quemoy, or by the Soviet Union supposedly over West Berlin, would have a much deeper and more fundamental cause. It would mean that the rulers of these communist empires believed that America and its allies would not or could not resist effectively, that the time for the final drive for world conquest had arrived.

This is why appeasement and defeatist talk in the West, far from improving the prospects of peace, actually increase the chance of war. In this connection an incident which occurred in Great Britain in the 1930's should not be forgotten.

The pacifist tide was running high; and a motion presented in the Union, a famous debating club at Oxford University, advocated that the young men of England should not die for King and country. The motion was carried. This resolution received worldwide publicity, and almost certainly helped to convince Hitler that England would not fight under any circumstances. The pity and irony of this incident is that, when the chips were down and Great Britain was at war, most of the young men who had voted for this resolution went into the armed forces as a matter of course and many of them died in a war which their own lack of judgment and common sense had helped to precipitate.

Similar examples of folly in our own

country are not far to seek. There is an industrialist named Cyrus Eaton who makes a specialty of buttering up the Soviet regime and denouncing the foreign policy of his own country during visits to Moscow. While it would be impossible to quote from any Soviet public figure a word critical of his government's policy, Soviet propaganda magazines have no difficulty in filling their columns with statements from Ameri-



"It's my boy Eldred I'm worried about. He's crafty and cunning and avaricious, and still he can't make any money!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

icans like Mr. Eaton, consciously or unconsciously serving the cause of Soviet propaganda.

Another example is the reprinting in No. 49, for December 1958, of the Soviet magazine *New Times* of a speech on the subject "America, Russia, China," delivered by Professor Frederick L. Schuman, of Williams College, at a meeting of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, often identified as a communist front. This speech contains a very biased and distorted picture of responsibility for the cold war, and gives the Soviet Union the best and the United States the worst of many disputed points.

A group of Protestant churchmen, organized as a World Order Study Conference, after meeting in Cleveland, published on November 21, 1958, a resolution recommending that "Christians should urge reconsideration by our government of its policy in regard to the People's Republic of China." Spelling this out in more detail, they called for recognition of the communist regime in China and its admission to the United Nations. That any such reversal of policy would involve some most disastrous

consequences for United States prestige and security interests in the Far East, that it would involve grave risk of complete political collapse of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Formosa, that it would encourage the overseas Chinese communities in Southeast Asia to jump on the communist bandwagon, that it would dishearten our friends and delight our enemies everywhere in East Asia — all these considerations apparently did not carry any weight with these churchmen-turned-diplomats.

What seems shocking in this resolution is the attempt to give a religious sanction to the recognition of a bloody, atheistic dictatorship which has inflicted indescribable tyranny, cruelty, and suffering on the Chinese people; that has cruelly tortured (physically and mentally) many missionaries of various faiths; that subjected American prisoners of war in Korea to horrible maltreatment.

What makes the examples of appeasement by Mr. Cyrus Eaton and the World Order Study Conference still more flagrant is that Eaton received a standing ovation from a gathering of Cleveland businessmen, the very group that would be wiped out by communist triumph; and the Conference adopted its resolution in spite of a weighty, well reasoned speech by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles which set forth the considerations against recognition of Red China.

The German poet-playwright Schiller had a word for this sort of thing, when he wrote:

"With stupidity the gods themselves contend in vain."

Perhaps the most outspoken appeal for substituting a policy of appeasement for a policy of defensive strength took the form of an expensive advertisement which occupied most of a page in *The New York Times* on October 16, 1958, at the height of the Quemoy crisis. There were almost 50 signers, including a number of college professors, ministers, and writers. Perhaps the best known were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Norman Thomas, the perennial socialist candidate for the presidency; and James P. Warburg. (The last named is a persistent writer of letters to the editor advocating patented solutions for international disputes, which possess one unflinching characteristic: weakening of United States defensive power.) Under a huge headline which declared, "AMERICA NEEDS A NEW FOREIGN POLICY," the advertisement made the following statements:

"Though we are loaded with arms and have laid great store by the deterrent effect of retaliation

"Communism has not been contained.

"Democracy has not been extended.

"A position of strength has not been achieved.

"We find ourselves trapped in tight corners where we desperately assume rigid positions that make negotiation virtually impossible.

"We who join in signing this statement are unwilling to let our country be dragged from one crisis to another.

"We are unwilling to sacrifice our country in pursuit of a policy which has been tried and failed."

If this is not an appeal for outright appeasement of the communist enemy, words scarcely possess any meaning. The statement is full of the woolliest confused thinking and betrays a truly alarming and pathetic ignorance of the true causes of the permanent crisis in which we find ourselves.

The signers dodge or ignore the question of whether we would be more secure if we had neglected to "load ourselves" with arms. "We" supposedly assume the rigid positions that "make negotiation virtually impossible" — as if the Soviet attitude in such matters as the instigation of civil war in Greece, the blockade of West Berlin, and the invasion of Korea had been one of peace-loving conciliation!

The signers say they are unwilling to let our country be dragged from one crisis to another. But they could not accurately point to even one international crisis which has been of America's making. Our policy has been scrupulously and consistently defensive. We have fired back only when we are fired at, even when the appeal to our hearts and consciences has been very strong, as it was in the heroic fight for freedom of the Hungarian people in October-November 1956.

So the implication is that when the communist enemy creates a crisis, he should be appeased by one-sided concessions from our side.

What was most alarming and discouraging in the crisis of morale and public opinion that accompanied the political-military crisis in the Strait of Formosa was that the voices of the appeasers sounded much louder than those of patriotic Americans. For a time the correspondence columns of *The New York Times* published predominantly letters that favored throwing up the sponge on the offshore islands. In reply to a letter of protest an American woman of long experience in Formosa was informed by the *Times* that the mail had been running heavily against administration policy. It was also reported that about 80 percent of the 5,000 letters which had been received by the State Department on this subject favored a policy of scuttle and run.

Freedom of speech, press, and expression are part of our American heritage. It is inevitable that whenever our

Government takes a firm stand against communist aggression there will be cries of protest not only from communist sympathizers but also from pacifists, unconstructed isolationists, and woolly-minded individuals who have not yet, despite all the lessons of recent history, realized that there is no safety in flight, no security in cowardice, and no peace in appeasement.

What is surprising and distressing is not that the State Department received some 4,000 letters favoring appeasement (a pretty small minority, after all, of some 175 million Americans), but there were only 1,000 — instead of 50,000 or 100,000 — letters upholding the course of strength and firmness, the course of honor which also coincided with the course of safety. (There is infinitely more likelihood that World War III will start because America and its allies show weakness, division, and vacillation than if they present a solid front of unflinching resistance.)

One is entitled to ask: Where were the members of many veterans, patriotic, and anticommunist organizations when the appeasers and defeatists were so busily at work? Had they forgotten how to use a pen or a typewriter? Obviously they were not sufficiently aware of the importance of making themselves heard on this important issue.

The poison of appeasement cannot be eliminated by measures of suppression which are contrary to our constitutional guaranties. It can be effectively counteracted by the intelligent action of patriotic Americans who are eternally alert and vigilant, who have done their homework on the threat of communism and the compelling reasons which make vigorous anticommunism a must in American foreign policy, who are prepared in speech and writing to react promptly and vigorously to the sophistries and misrepresentations of the conscious and unconscious apologists for the communist conspiracy for world domination.

Such patriotic Americans will do well to heed these words of warning from a great Englishman, Sir Winston Churchill, who was a voice crying in the wilderness while his country let Nazi Germany get ahead in military preparation because it allowed itself to be lulled by the opium dreams of appeasement:

"If you will not fight for the right when you can easily win without bloodshed; if you will not fight when your victory will be sure and not too costly; you may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all the odds against you and only a precarious chance of survival. There may even be a worse case. You may have to fight when there is no hope of victory, because it is better to perish than live as slaves."

THE END

LET'S FACE FACTS

About Investing in FLORIDA REAL ESTATE

This important message is aimed directly at you people who are in a position to buy **FLORIDA REAL ESTATE** — for investment purposes — on modest monthly payments.

Five years ago, it was practically impossible for the man of average means to invest in the **MOST STABLE PRODUCT IN THE WORLD — REAL ESTATE**. But because of complicated tax structures, capital gains, etc., the big owners of Florida Real Estate have discovered that it is to their advantage to accept low monthly payments on the land they are selling — stretched out from 5 to 7 years. Thus, thousands of people like yourself now have an opportunity to invest in land — the basis of all wealth.

Why invest in Florida? Because everything points **POSITIVELY** to the fact that **MORE AND MORE PEOPLE, INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS** are moving to Florida. Why? **CLIMATE!** (Read April 14th Issue Look Magazine)

Let's face it. During World War II, thousands upon thousands of U. S. troops stationed in Sunny Florida discovered this semi-tropical **PARADISE**. And, the **BIG MOVE TO FLORIDA** rolled into high gear after the war. We think, also, that Arthur Godfrey and his famous weekly TV shows during 1954-55-56 contributed as much to "Telling and Selling Florida."

The result? **TWO MILLION NEW RESIDENTS** since 1940! This is what makes real estate go up in value. The supply dwindles as the demand increases. That's why you have heard and read so much about Florida Real Estate.

NOW, let's get down to the basic facts about investing a **FEW DOLLARS A MONTH** on Florida Real Estate with hopes and intentions of realizing a good profit.

We sincerely feel that for investment purposes, there is more possibility of realizing great profits from buying speculative acreage — rather than speculative 80' x 125' lots.

We are offering —

2 1/2 Sunny Acres **Total Price \$895**

EQUAL TO 8 BIG RESIDENTIAL

LOTS (75 x 135 ft.)

PAY ONLY \$20 MONTHLY

- OIL AND MINERAL RIGHTS
- NO INTEREST
- NO CARRYING CHARGES
- NO CLOSING COSTS
- FREE WARRANTY DEED
- INSURABLE TITLE

This valuable property is located in **CITRA, FLORIDA** near fast-growing **OCALA** and **SILVER SPRINGS** . . . in **THE HEART OF FLORIDA'S FABULOUS CITRUS BELT**. Also the finest bass fishing waters in Florida.

YOU TAKE NO RISK — rather — **YOU BE THE JUDGE**. Just send \$10 to reserve your property, we send you a complete information package with maps, legal description, etc. **IF YOU ARE NOT CONVINCED THAT THIS BEATS ANY FLORIDA LOT OFFERING AS AN INVESTMENT — YOU CAN GET ALL YOUR MONEY BACK AT ONCE!** Fair enough? Then, **ACT TODAY AND FIND OUT WHY WE INSIST THAT THIS FLORIDA PROPERTY REPRESENTS ONE OF THE SOUNDEST INVESTMENTS YOU CAN MAKE FOR YOUR FUTURE SECURITY.**

— MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE —

CITRA ACREAGE
1481 S. Federal Hwy., Dept. ALM-5
Pompano Beach, Fla.

Enclosed is my \$10. reservation deposit. If not completely satisfied my money will be promptly refunded.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

to be expected from various appliances have recently been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. To data collected by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey, the Department applied the actuarial methods used by life insurance statisticians to compute life expectancy of human beings. On the basis of these figures, the average life expectancy of new electric or gas ranges is put at 15 years. Electric washing machines, both automatic and the wringer or spin-dryer type, had a service life expectancy of nine years. Refrigerators had a life expectancy of 15 years. Rural families as a group tended to use their electric refrigerators longer than urban families, but both gas and electric ranges had a shorter life expectancy in rural areas than in the city. Secondhand appliances were given a working life of half that of new equipment. One industrial designer, however, told a group of electrical engineers that from the standpoint of safety and fashion he would put the desirable life of any major appliance at no more than seven years.

Another interesting study was made by the Battelle Memorial Institute, which used a somewhat different method. That organization calculated how much time was required for a household stove, for example, to make the round trip from steel mill to stove manufacturer to homeowner to the scrap heap and back to the mill again. According to the Battelle figures, cooking stoves would have an overall life cycle of 15 years; refrigerators, 12 years; washing machines and ironers, 5 years; and other household appliances, 10 years. Averages, of course, can often be misleading. The automatic washer in a household with four young children of preschool age will be used oftener and will have a shorter life than the same machine in a family of two adults and one teenager. Service life will also vary according to the kind of care given the appliance and the skill of the repairman who keeps it in running order.

Proper installation of a new appliance is quite important for a long and efficient life. It is so essential that the Norge Sales Corporation furnishes a diagram (in addition to a user's instruction booklet) showing 10 steps that must be carried out by the dealer in installing Norge's new electric refrigerators. The diagram stresses the importance of: (1) Using four leveling guides to insure the cabinet is level, (2) providing air circulation around the cabinet, (3) plugging in the electric cord directly and avoiding use of extension cords, and (4) checking the door seal to make certain that it is tight. The purchaser can easily be sure that his refrigerator is correctly installed by

comparing it with the Norge diagram.

Those equipping a new household must first decide whether to purchase gas or electrical appliances, or perhaps both. In sections where natural gas is abundant and cheap, it is probably advisable to buy gas cooking, water-heating, and clothes-drying appliances. Consumers' Research, Inc., has reported that since there is not likely to be any great difference in price between similarly equipped and constructed gas and electric cooking appliances, the cost of installation may determine which type to choose. In most areas gas is less expensive for cooking than electricity.

The gas industry is currently preparing to battle the electrical appliance manufacturers on a wide front. There is a



drive on to produce gas ranges that are at least equal in attractiveness and convenience to some of the more elaborate electric ranges. Ovens have automatic pilot lights and will not need to be lit with a match. The American Gas Association requires that after January 1, 1959, all ranges that qualify for its Blue Star Seal must have automatic oven ignition. In addition to glorified gas ranges, there are plans for new-type gas cooking burners, coffee percolators, and washers. And, of course, gas clothes dryers are already on the market. The gas refrigerator, which had all but disappeared from the market, is being revived by RCA-Whirlpool and the Norge Division of the Borg-Warner Corp. Even gas lighting for lawns, patios, and swimming pools is being promoted in certain sections of the country.

The person who is in the market for a new appliance will naturally want to compare various makes and models before making a final decision on which to purchase. It is well to give careful consideration to just what performance will be expected. Remember that the more complex an appliance, the more jobs it can do, and the more automatic it is, the more susceptible it will be to breakdown and the greater the demand for servicing with all the expense that such attention entails. In a home where no great amount of cooking and baking is done, there is little need for an elab-

orate range with timers, special controls, and individual burner thermostats. Where food purchases are made on a daily basis, there is little use for a refrigerator with a big freezing compartment or for a freezer of any kind.

In tests made by Consumers' Research (and reported in the August 1958 *Consumer Bulletin*) it was found that temperatures in the freezer compartments of nine well-known refrigerators were too high to keep food properly. Temperatures ran as high as 20° Fahrenheit in the hottest weather, which is *much* too high for the storage of frozen foods except for short periods of just a few days. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, for example, reports that meat, vegetables, and frozen fruits will keep best at 0°; even meat stored at a temperature as low as 10° starts to lose flavor after one month. Ice cream, too, deteriorates rapidly in a freezer chamber that is not kept at a temperature close to zero.

Combination refrigerator-freezers may sometimes be quite satisfactory, but they are expensive and are likely to cost a good deal more for electricity than a refrigerator with a small freezing chamber. Households which have a really sizable demand for quantities of frozen foods over several months to a year will often obtain more satisfactory storage by use of a refrigerator and a separate freezer.

Vacuum cleaners may be selected on the basis of the household furnishings. The question that frequently arises in the mind of the prospective purchaser is, "What type of cleaner should I buy—the upright, the tank, or the canister?" Generally speaking, the upright cleaner, with its combination beating and suction action, is to be preferred for speed and thoroughness of cleaning rugs and carpets. The canister type, however, with its various attachments, is much more convenient to use for above-the-floor cleaning and for all-round cleaning. Many families find it desirable to have two vacuum cleaners, an upright for rugs, and a tank or canister for other uses. It is interesting to note, however, that many upright cleaners now have attachments similar to those furnished with the canister cleaners; and the makers of the latter are endeavoring to build machines with the rug-cleaning ability of the upright.

As we stated earlier, the services of a skilled and competent repairman are important. So much so that, before you make up your mind as to just what brand to buy, you should check on the reputation of the local dealer whose men will handle the installation and repairs. It often happens that an excellent make will not be as good a buy as another that may be mechanically less desirable

but for which the servicing is known to be prompt, efficient, and not overpriced. The best piece of equipment is not good if it isn't repaired promptly when something goes wrong with it.

This is a point to keep in mind when you are tempted to make a purchase from a discount house. It is true that some discount houses provide installation and even service, but they are usu-

SHOP BY MAIL

You can do your gift buying without time-consuming trips to crowded stores if you use The American Legion Shopper on page 51.

ally the exception; so generally you pay your money down and take your appliance away with you or have it delivered in its original box or crate to your door. What seemed an excellent buy may not turn out to have been such a money-saver, if you passed up the warranty (for which a charge is usually made) and if the local dealer who sells that brand decides to make up for his loss of profit on the sale by charging a high price for installation services and the repair calls that you may need later.

According to a survey by an appliance dealers' association, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of new appliances received in faulty condition, and you may be unlucky enough to get one of them. The No. 1 problem was reported to be automatic washers, followed by refrigerators and dryers. Other products that gave early trouble included TV sets, washer-dryer combinations, ranges, air conditioners, and freezers, in that order. The dealers attributed the faulty merchandise to a variety of causes, including poor inspection, lack of quality control, poor engineering, poor craftsmanship, and "workmen who just don't care."

The warranty situation is not altogether clear, but essentially it works like this. About \$5 to \$10 is included in the retail price of an appliance as a kind of insurance to the dealer that it is in perfect condition and will not need adjustment or repair within a stated period after the purchaser has had it installed.

The warranty that accompanies an appliance should be kept with family papers, deeds, wills, life and auto insurance policies, and other important documents. It should be carefully read so that the purchaser knows just what he has a right to expect within a given period (usually a year) if the appliance gives trouble or needs adjustment or if a part fails. Usually the manufacturer will replace free of charge any part that is defective. The cost of the labor for replacing the defective part may be absorbed by the dealer, or you may have to pay for the serviceman's time in correcting the defect.

Discount houses frequently cut their prices enough to knock off the warranty

fee and subsequently refuse to accept any responsibility for remedying defective items, or they give customers the "run around" when service is needed. No doubt the percentage of appliances in perfect condition is high, but the unhappy purchaser of a new automatic washer, refrigerator, or television set that has a "bug" in it will often have cause to regret that he did not make his purchase from the local dealer who has a reputation for making good on the merchandise which he sells. Attempts to get defects corrected on an appliance purchased from a discount house may run to more than the amount saved on the initial price of the item.

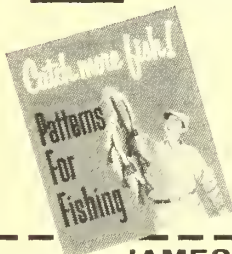
On reason consumers have trouble with repairs, and sometimes an alarming amount of expense, on their appliances is that they may have bought equipment that is more elaborate and costlier than they really need. In making a purchase, keep in mind not only the initial price but also the probable cost of repair and maintenance. Such items of expense are certain to come higher on the top-priced "automated" models. Remember too that — as with your automobile — some outlays for "preventive" servicing may be almost a necessity for complex appliances if they are to work continuously and smoothly, be dependable in an emergency, and have a long working life.

The problem of securing efficient servicing of household appliances is so acute that organizations are springing up in various sections of the country that undertake, for a small fee, to supply their clients with skilled repairmen on short notice. There is, of course, the usual charge for such services, in addition to the retainer. There are other suggestions, such as the one that for a *flat rate per year* household appliance service would be provided on a suitable basis. Perhaps for an annual fee of \$50 the contracting service organization would take care of a specified maximum number of calls for particular appliances.

It does not seem likely that all home appliances will ever be rented by the year, with maintenance guaranteed on an annual basis. Most people will undoubtedly prefer to continue to make their own selections and take their own chances on repairs. It will be wise, however, to adapt business techniques to your own use at home and keep at least minimum records of major household appliances, now so complex, expensive, and difficult to service. If you take inventory and total the amount you have spent to equip your home with mechanical servants, you will find that it is an impressive sum. Why not do all you can to protect your investment and make it pay off to best advantage? THE END

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liners where abrasion was most severe.

It became obvious last summer that GM almost certainly had overcome wear and other problems, or at least had reached a point where its engineers were satisfied that they could soon cope with any design and production headaches. GM reported that extensive laboratory and road tests had been conducted with three experimental V-8 aluminum engines. Dr. Robert F. Thomson, of GM's Research Staff, noted that earlier aluminum engines had used either a ferrous liner or a coating, such as chromium plate, for bore materials. "Both of these procedures are expensive and impose processing difficulties," he said. Then he listed a number of metallurgical combinations that GM had developed and tested, and confirmed that several of the materials have been proved satisfactory from a wear standpoint.

Actually, the auto and aluminum industries have massive experience in the use of aluminum in cars. In its infancy the auto industry was once the largest user of aluminum. Such cars as the Duesenberg, Peerless, and Franklin of 1902-03 vintage consumed great quantities of the then luxury metal. By 1923 automakers were using half the total supply of the entire aluminum industry. Eighty-five percent of the total weight of the 1923 Pierce Arrow was aluminum. But the aluminum industry was unable to expand supply sufficiently, and its technology was not advanced to the point where it could reduce prices to meet the rising mass production of cars.

Almost the reverse is true now. Produced mainly by defense requirements, the aluminum industry's capacity has increased some 300 percent since the end of World War II, and additional capacity is still being added. But last year the industry's commercial output dropped about 9 percent, and the Government's demands are lessening rapidly. Aluminum producers, therefore, have been researching new market areas for all they're worth. Alcoa alone spent nearly \$16 million on research and development in 1957, some \$18 million last year, and anticipates greater expenditures this year. During the recent recession the industry was operating at only about 70 percent of capacity. By the end of 1958 it had recovered to 80 percent, and was hustling new business with an enthusiasm startling even to auto executives, who must hustle furiously just to stay even with the next man.

Projections for the future automotive use of aluminum become obsolete at about the same moment they are made. Three years ago estimates of the amount of aluminum to be used in 1960-model cars ranged between 50 and 60 pounds

per car. Already that range has been reached. Recently John Blomquist, of Reynolds, predicted that automotive aluminum consumption would reach an average of 200 pounds per car before 1970 and exceed 500 pounds by 1980. Two years ago executives of the same company were predicting that average use per car by 1970 would be just 100 pounds.

Some impelling reasons for expanded use of aluminum can be made. Alfred L.

engine, the weight-saving characteristic is more dramatic. Because such units eliminate the radiator and jacketing required by water-cooled engines, some 100 to 150 pounds are saved; and there's no need for 16 to 20 quarts of water or antifreeze. Some designers note that for every pound saved in the engine, it's possible to chop three to four pounds from the supporting structure. Citing these figures, A. D. Reynolds said that an aluminum engine can deliver up to 40 percent greater fuel economy, can improve acceleration importantly, and can result in enormous savings in tooling cost because an aluminum-cutting tool can cut half a million pieces without replacement.

Additional chain-reaction improvements are then possible: Brakes become more effective because of less overall weight of a vehicle; less engine knock is experienced because aluminum's greater thermal conductivity permits use of lower octane fuels (aluminum engines should run about 75 degrees cooler than conventional types); more comfortable accommodations are provided passengers because a lighter engine permits movement of the transmission or engine or both to the car's rear, thereby eliminating the transmission hump and drive-shaft tunnel along the floor.

From the customer's standpoint, a most attractive facet of all this is that car prices eventually may be shaved, and certainly cost of operation could be reduced. From the national standpoint, there's the fact that aluminum is no longer in short supply. The earth's crust contains an almost limitless supply of bauxite, from which aluminum is derived. Now that defense requirements have been met, and technology and productive capacity have advanced greatly, and providing power facilities are adequate, already-high aluminum production can be increased enormously without making a dent in natural reserves.

At such installations as Reynolds' new \$70 million Listerhill plant in Alabama (where a \$65 million expansion is underway), the casual visitor to the alloys plant, where sheets and rolls of aluminum stand about, is bound to be warned: "Never touch aluminum without spitting on it first." Unlike strips of hot steel, hot aluminum does not give off as glowing a warning. Hence the admonition to test it. Though socially unacceptable, sizzling spit is better than fried fingerprints.

But figuratively, nobody in autodom is spitting on aluminum at all, though some of its boosters are drooling slightly. The race is on to put the bright metal to work far more extensively in the auto industry.

THE END.



"You should have told him he's about ready for discharge - not, 'We'll be losing you soon.'"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Boegehold, manager of GM's Research Staff Facilities, noted that in the 25 years from 1955 to 1980 the number of automotive vehicles in the U.S.A. will jump from 52 million to about 88 million.

"The total fuel consumed in 1980 will be almost double," he said, adding that "another way to reduce fuel consumption, besides more efficient engines, must be found . . . lighter materials of construction must be used, and powerplants which have the lowest weight per horsepower should be developed and selected."

Another GM engineer observes that "one important way to improve economy is to reduce [overall] weight, and a good way to start this is to reduce the engine's weight. An aluminum engine can weigh up to 200 pounds less than its cast-iron counterpart. But this is only the beginning because the lighter engine requires less structure to support it, lighter tires, lighter brakes, and better weight distribution. It's like starting a snowball downhill."

In the case of an air-cooled aluminum

YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 8)

Above all, **don't enter a room that's filling up with smoke.** Smoke poisoning could be more harmful than the fire.

MOVING: Every year about a fifth of the U.S. population changes residence. If you're among those who will join the great annual spring and fall migrations, you can get a rough idea of costs from these typical figures:

- **Short-haul moves** (up to about 40 miles) are calculated on an hourly basis — usually \$15 to \$20 per hour for a van and a three-man crew.

- **Long hauls** are figured on a combination of distance and weight. As a guide: It would cost you about \$330 to haul 6,000 lb. 500 miles; this figure would come down proportionately with bigger weights and/or longer distances.

- **The contents of a room** usually weigh around 1,200 lb. (but don't cheat on your total by overlooking out-of-the-way places like garage or attic).

- **Professional packing and unpacking** are billed according to the complexities of the goods involved. Here are some common examples: \$8 per barrel; \$5 per wardrobe; \$3.50 per mattress; \$1.50 per cu. ft. of crating.

- On long hauls, the carrier is required to carry **insurance** up to 30¢ per lb. If you buy your own — generally a good idea for any kind of move — it will cost you \$5 per \$1,000 valuation.

If you're a **novice** at pulling up stakes and relocating, some of the big moving outfits — Allied Van Lines or Greyvan Lines, for example — will supply you with **free literature** containing tips, checklists, etc. Greyvan has an especially good booklet on home buying and selling entitled *A New Home in a New City*.

AMERICAN FLAG: In the coming weeks you'll want to unfurl Old Glory on several important patriotic occasions. *Don't let the advent of the 49-star or 50-star flag confuse you;* correct procedure is quite simple, thus:

1. It is "improper" to fly the new flag before the Fourth of July.
2. The current 48-star flag may be "utilized until unserviceable". Indeed, it will continue to appear for quite a while on most Federal buildings (with these few exceptions: The White House, the Capitol, and the Tomb of the Unknowns). To put it bluntly: An American flag is *never* "outdated" — although a new one is, of course, desirable as soon as it may be properly used.

National Emblem Sales Division, The American Legion, at Indianapolis, can help you on flag matters in two ways: (1) It can supply the booklet *Let's Be Right on Flag Etiquette* (at 10¢ per copy or \$6.50 per 100), and (2) it can provide flags in a large variety of sizes and materials.

USED CARS: A growing family often means you'll want a second car — maybe a used one. Your Better Business Bureau will tell you that the **best guarantee of a fair buy is a reliable dealer.** Aside from that:

- Be sure the vendor is willing to state in writing that the car will pass inspection if you're in an area requiring such a checkup.
- Beware of ex-taxis or fleet cars.
- You can buy used cars either "as is" or with a guarantee specifying the extent of reconditioning. Inquire carefully on this score.

Experts usually appraise a used car on the basis of (1) general appearance and condition, (2) mechanical shape, and (3) road test. Each expert, of course, has his own particular brand of know-how; but all carefully watch for these two telltale factors — **too slick a paint job** (it may be there to hide defects) and **hood or doors that don't fit properly** (these could well be the aftermath of a wreck).

CAMERAS: Like new cars, cameras are being made more complex so that their operation is greatly simplified. A dramatic recent example is the Eastman Kodak Company's new automatic Brownie camera which sets its own lens automatically for all outdoor conditions. Built-in auto control has been available in expensive cameras previously, but the Brownie Starmatic Camera offers it for a low \$34.50. This compact camera uses 127 film; gives superior color results. This is because it gives the user prints in the "super-slide" size which have 85 percent more negative area than 35-mm. slides.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

NEW

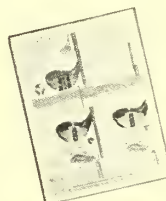
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National Golf Day
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★ ALL KINDS
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orbits away from the sun, lie: the small planet Mars; then a vast gap in which orbit a few thousand rocks, chunks, and flying mountains called asteroids; and beyond these the giant, cold, and distant planets Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, and Uranus. Farthest in space, almost lost in the endless emptiness and darkness, lies the most distant and least-known planet of them all, Pluto.

Like the sun with its planets, some of the planets also have smaller bodies revolving around them. Mars has two. Jupiter has 12, and Saturn has its double ring of "flying brickbats" and nine satellites besides. The planet nearest the sun that has a natural satellite is our own earth; and our satellite, of course, is the moon.

Once each month — about 29 of our days — the moon revolves around the earth. It always keeps the same face toward us; therefore we do not know what is on the other side. Astronomers suspect, however, that the other side is very much like the one we can see on any moonlit night: a crater-pocked, lava- and pumice-covered hemisphere, without water, without appreciable atmosphere, without vegetation or any other form of life.

Nevertheless, the moon is a world; a round, solid, permanent citizen of space. Its average distance from us is 240,000 miles; but because its orbit is an ellipse, not a circle, the distance varies as the moon travels around us. At some times, it is nearly 253,000 miles away; at others it approaches within less than 222,000 miles.

The moon is much smaller than the earth; its diameter is only about 2,160 miles, whereas our own globe is nearly 8,000 miles in diameter. Because it is so much smaller, the moon's gravitational pull is considerably less than the earth's — actually only one-fifth as great.

This means that a 200-pound earth man would weigh only 40 pounds on the moon. With his earth-developed muscles and reflexes, he would have a difficult time learning to walk. Each step would be a bound, carrying him several feet off the surface. Of course, he could not live on the moon at all except in a space suit, and the suit probably would have to be weighted to help him maintain his equilibrium and adjust for the moon's low gravity. On the moon a normal man would not feel unduly burdened wearing a suit that would weigh 800 pounds on the earth.

If you look at the moon with a small telescope or even with an ordinary pair of binoculars, or study an astronomical photograph of it, you will notice that the surface is marked with large bright and dark areas. Superficially, the dark areas look like seas. The first astronomers to

observe the moon thought that was what they actually were, and named them *mares*, the Latin word for seas.

Observations and study with large telescopes later made it clear that the "seas" are really enormous plains, covered with dark lava which apparently poured out of the moon's interior when some great cataclysm broke the surface crust. Astronomers believe this cataclysm was a collision between the moon and one or more giant meteorites.

The brightest parts of the moon's surface are older than the dark lava areas, and are almost completely covered by



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craters. These apparently were made by meteor strikes, though some may have been formed by volcanic action. Some of these craters are more than 50 miles in diameter — so large that if you were standing in the center of one of them, you probably could not see the rim because of the curvature of the moon's horizon, which, of course, is much greater than that of the earth.

Other craters are quite small, ranging from a few miles to a few feet in diameter. The latter appear in our telescopes as mere pinpricks in the moon's skin. But an earth man, standing on the rim of one of them, would still be very much impressed by its vastness: perhaps a mile or more in diameter and half a mile deep, with sides so straight the sun only penetrates when directly overhead.

Here and there on the moon's surface are mountain ranges somewhat like those of the earth. In some of these mountain ranges are jagged peaks almost as high as any mountain peaks on earth. The craters, the *mares*, the ranges, and other

main features have now all been carefully mapped, measured, and named. In many ways we know the geography of our side of the moon almost as well as we do that of the earth. The area we can see at the time of the full moon is about the same size as North America. We can view a little more than half of the moon, because a slight wobble in its motion permits us to glimpse a little farther than halfway around.

The surface appears to consist of materials very much like those found on the earth, though there can be no stratified rocks of the kind formed with the help of water and weather (the moon has neither weather nor water). The lunar rocks are probably mostly pumice and lava; but very likely they are not quite the same as those of earth, since they were formed under unusual conditions of high vacuum and low gravity such as we cannot duplicate here.

On this forbidding and inhospitable terrain planting a colony or garrison obviously will be no easy undertaking, but engineers and scientists believe that there will be nothing impossible about it.

The first step will be to carry through our present program of sending satellites and unmanned probes to the vicinity of the moon and to its surface. These will report back to earth by radio all obtainable information about the actual nature of the lunar surface, the radiation intensities encountered there, the variations in temperatures, and other data.

The next step will be to land on the moon small parties of carefully chosen, specially trained young scientists, equipped to gather further information at first hand, and return to the earth with it. Such pioneer expeditions will explore various parts of the moon's surface and will bring back soil and rock samples, specimens of crystals and minerals, and quantities of data on the physical nature of the lunar terrain and geography. They will be especially interested in the surface temperatures of the moon at noon and midnight, and how this varies from equator to the poles; how the temperature reads a few feet underground, and how well the moon's surface rocks and dust can serve to shield underground installations from heat, cold, radiation, meteors, and other hazards; whether the rocks contain radioactive materials, oxygen, water, and other compounds, materials, and elements that may be vital to the maintenance of human existence on this barren world in space.

With this information in hand, engineers and astronauts can finally set in motion their long-considered plans for the lunar colony.

They will begin by selecting a suitable site. A civilian colony, organized for peaceful purposes, will probably be lo-

cated on the side of the moon that faces the earth. A military garrison, on the other hand, will perhaps be located on the other side, where it can have the whole body of the moon as a bulwark against attack from the earth. On the earth side there would only be observation, tracking and communication posts, and missile-launching sites.

The civilian colony would probably be established somewhere near the equator of the moon, perhaps in a mountainous region that would provide cliffs and caves for protection from the heat of the sun and dangerous radiation, yet would not be too far from large craters, lava "seas" and other interesting geological formations. Such a site might be found in the lunar Apennines, a 460-mile mountain chain just to the north of the moon's equator, and bordering one of the largest of the lava areas, the *Mare Imbrium*. The face of these mountains toward the *mare* is a long, sharp scarp—a nearly vertical wall along which can be seen numerous huge rockslides 20 to 70 miles long and 10 miles wide. In places the scarp is more than a mile high. Many peaks in these mountains rise from 12,000 to 18,000 feet. In this area, too, are many small craters and several large ones, including the crater Eratosthenes, 37 miles in diameter, 10,300 feet deep, and with walls that rise 4,400 feet above the neighboring plain.

The final design of the moon colony will, of course, depend on the site selected; but in general it will follow patterns already under study and in some cases well advanced. The temporary quarters to be used by the construction crews, and the main parts of the permanent structures, will be designed and prefabricated on the earth, then taken apart and packaged for transport through space. These parts will be sent on ahead in large cargo rockets, which will not carry fuel for the return trip, because they will remain on the moon and may themselves become parts of the permanent structures there. The cargo rockets will be automatically guided, like missiles, to the selected spot, and will be landed in a relatively small area near the chosen site.

The construction crews will then follow. In the beginning they will simply live in the rocket ships that brought them to the moon. Working in space suits during the long, hot lunar day, they will first assemble more commodious and better equipped temporary working quarters. Work on the permanent structures will then begin. Additional materials will arrive from the earth as needed. There may also be frequent exchanges of personnel, as the rigorous conditions force early arrivals to return to earth for rest and recuperation.

Permanent structures of the colony

will include a small reactor; one or more solar powerplants; a hydroponics "farm" equipped to operate by direct sunlight in the lunar day and by artificial light at night; and necessary shops, laboratories, observatories, living quarters, communications centers, recreational and rest areas, and the like. Supplies of water, oxygen, and food to sustain the crews through the construction period will have to be brought or sent from earth. The water and oxygen will be used over and over by "re-cycling," and the only additions will be "make-up" water and air to replace losses from leakage or accidental occurrences such as meteor punctures.

Most of the permanent buildings will probably be established underground, either by constructing them in excavations that can later be filled in, or by making use of a natural cave that can be sealed off inside and at the mouth to prevent the escape of air and moisture. Alternative schemes include covering over a small crater with an air-tight dome of glassy material smelted from the lunar rocks, and building the colony on the floor of the crater.

With heat from the atomic reactor, rocks can be fused to make glass for sealing, covering, light transmission, optical mirrors and lenses, and other uses. Heat can be used to extract oxygen and other gases from many types of rocks, and these can be used to create and maintain an artificial atmosphere in the sealed-off areas surrounding the colony. Moisture can be extracted from some kinds of rocks, such as the magnesium silicates, which contain as much as 13 percent of water of crystallization. If metals can also be found on the moon, smelters can be erected. These can be operated by atomic or electric heat, and necessary parts and equipment can be manufactured on the moon.

Food can be grown in the air-conditioned underground areas of the colony as well as in sealed-in surface "farms," by hydroponics, a method by which plants are raised in nutrient solutions, without soil, under either natural or artificial light. Such "farms" can be used not only to provide fresh food, but also to purify the atmosphere and replenish the oxygen. Plants grow by using carbon dioxide and light, and they exhale oxygen. Men and animals breathe oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide. A balanced system can be set up by which the two exactly offset each other. Dr. Hubertus Strughold, the Air Force space medicine authority, recently reported that an experimental project is now in operation in which a colony of mice is being kept alive in such a closed system, and that algae are used to supply the necessary oxygen.

Visits to the moon's surface by those living in the colony will, of course, have

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to be made through air locks, with the aid of space suits, for we can never hope to supply the whole moon with an atmosphere. If this were tried, the air would escape into space as rapidly as it could be generated, because the moon's gravity is too low to retain an appreciable atmosphere.

At first thought, exploring and living on the surface of the moon in space suits may seem forbiddingly cumbersome. But relatively, it will probably require no more difficult an adjustment than that demanded by our tropical ancestors as the price of existence in the temperate zone: wearing clothes and living in enclosed, artificially heated houses. Members of the lunar colony will soon become quite used to the idea. And since they can carry around surprisingly large weights because of the moon's low gravity, their "suits" will undoubtedly soon develop into handy and well-equipped mobile workshops and living units. These will be fully supplied with air; water; food; solar power cells; tools for excavating, hammering, scraping, separating, lifting, sampling, and analyzing—all operated from inside by manual controls or servo-mechanisms.

For larger tasks, or those requiring ability to travel long distances over rough terrain, engineers have already begun to design moon-jeps and moon-tractors. Such vehicles will be capable of carrying small parties of explorers or scientists safely over the lunar surface with reasonable comfort, and will operate on solar power or storage batteries. It has been conjectured that if two or more lunar colonies become established, they could readily be connected by monorail transportation systems. On the moon considerable weights could be carried by such devices over long distances at high speeds, with minimum power.

It is doubtful, of course, whether any

moon colony could ever be fully self-supporting, in the sense that it could grow all its own food and find or manufacture on the moon all the other things it would need. But engineers who have studied the question believe such colonies could become at least partly self-supporting; the degree would depend, of course, on what materials are found on the lunar surface.

But even if most or all of the support must come from the earth, the things a lunar colony could accomplish would be well worth the cost of sustaining it.

If the colony is to be a military garrison, its purpose on the moon would be similar to that of any other military outpost: surveillance; a deterrent to enemy action; and a base for attack, defense, or retaliation.

As a base for reconnaissance and surveillance, the lunar garrison would have some special advantages. For one thing, it would have an opportunity to scan the entire earth once each month, as the moon moves in its orbit around the earth. It would have no weather to obscure the view. Communications at any time with its headquarters on the earth would require only about 1½ seconds by shortwave radio.

As a base for attack or retaliation, it could launch guided missiles against any city or country on the earth with a relatively small expenditure of power or fuel—and guide them all the way to their destination by direct observation. To retaliate would require at least five times as much energy, because of the difference between the earth's and moon's gravity; and the rotating earth is a much poorer launching platform. The speed at which a body must travel to escape the moon is less than 5,000 miles per hour, whereas 25,000 miles per hour or more is required for a rocket to leave the earth and strike the moon. The German

V-2 rockets of World War II, with only slight improvement, could have been launched against the earth from the moon; but a giant step-rocket weighing perhaps 200 tons would be needed to send the same payload against the moon.

If, as most scientists and engineers hope, the moon colony is going to be established for peaceful rather than military purposes, there are many enormously useful tasks for it to do, of benefit to all mankind.

For one thing, an observatory on the moon would give us much new knowledge about earthly happenings and would provide an overall picture of things about which we can now have only piecemeal or partial information. For example, the weather. This is usually the result of large-scale phenomena, which might be clearly visible from the moon. Forecasts of weather could be much improved by such lunar observations; and systems for actual control of certain kinds of weather, such as hurricanes, droughts, and tornadoes, might be developed.

Long-range communications on the earth might be enormously improved by suitable receiving and transmitting stations on the moon. Television programs, for example, could be broadcast over an entire hemisphere on the earth from a lunar retransmitting station, instead of being limited to the relatively short distance possible from earth transmitting stations. Such programs would be beamed to the lunar broadcasting station, and rebroadcast over the half of the earth directly beneath the moon.

Terrestrial research men and industrialists would pay almost any price for an opportunity to carry on research and development, and perhaps even manufacturing operations, under the conditions of high vacuum and low gravity available on the moon. It is known that stronger metals and alloys can be produced under high vacuum and controlled atmospheres. In the future the moon may become a principal manufacturing center for such materials, which are increasingly needed in modern technology.

There are possibilities of many other kinds that will make establishment and maintenance of a settlement on the moon worth the cost. For example, materials may be discovered of great value on earth, on the moon: radioactive substances; rare or unknown metals, alloys, crystals, compounds of unusual chemicals; or substances having unique or valuable properties which may make it worthwhile not only to discover and study them, but also to mine them on the moon for rocket transport back to earth.

There will also be the enormously important additions to human knowledge that can come from exploration and

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study of the moon: new knowledge concerning the composition and origin of the planets and their satellites, the solar system, and the earth itself; knowledge of the effects of low gravity and high vacuum on the formation of rocks, minerals, and other materials; experimental programs to learn what unusual environmental factors can do to promote rapid change or evolution in human, animal, and plant life.

We shall, from the moon, be able to learn a very great deal about the structure, size, history, and possibly the future fate of our universe itself. With its low gravity and lack of clouds, mist, or atmosphere, the moon will be an ideal site for astronomical observatories. Telescopes many times larger than the biggest possible on earth could be built and operated on the moon. Telltale radiations from stars and distant galaxies could be detected, focused, analyzed, and measured on the moon. These radiations are so faint that they are wholly blanketed out for earth astronomers by the ocean of atmosphere above us.

To rocket engineers and astronauts, however, all of these possibilities, while fascinating to imagine, are really just side issues to the main attraction. For such a lunar colony would almost certainly become the staging place and takeoff point for man's next great ven-

tures into space: his journeys to the nearby planets. Because of the moon's small gravity, huge rockets could be sent from there to the planets Mars or Venus with loads of explorers and their gear (and later with burdens of passengers and freight) which would be almost impossible to launch from the earth. Ultimately, as astronauts see it, the moon's greatest value to mankind may be as a sort of interplanetary crossroads. Venturers, passengers, and cargoes will gather there en route to the deep vastnesses of space and the planets around us. Returning, they will pause at the moon for rest, checking, and transshipment on the journey back to earth.

However far away in time such voyages to the planets and beyond may be, the fact is that a colony of some sort, under the flag of the United States or another nation, or an international organization such as the United Nations, is almost certain to be planted on the moon within the next 15 to 25 years. In another generation a visit to our nearest companion in space, or a vacation there, may seem no more remarkable than a Caribbean cruise today. After all, the moon is less than 100 hours—about four days—away by rocket. One could visit it in about the same time it now takes a fast liner to cross the Atlantic.

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(Continued from page 8)

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revised and improved to admit oldtime players as well as those of more recent vintage. If the board seems slow in getting around to one's favorite player, or seems to overlook an outstanding player on occasions, the oversight is not willful but due to the tremendous amount of research and screening that is necessary before making selections. Although a confirmed American Leaguer, I was particularly pleased to see Bill Terry and Carl Hubbell of the New York Giants admitted to the Hall recently. Other recent additions with which I must certainly agree are Sam Crawford and Harry Heilmann, outfielders, with whom I played for many years at Detroit, and Charles A. (Kid) Nichols, a pitcher for Boston, St. Louis, and Philadelphia in the National League from 1890 to 1906.

One of my hobbies, now that I have the time, is doing research on players. I was amazed to discover that Nichols, a right-hander, won a total of 360 games over a 16-year span for an overall percentage of .641; that he started and finished more games, 530, than any pitcher in big league history; and that for seven consecutive seasons he won 30 or more games. A tremendous record! Yet how many times do we hear Nichols' name mentioned today? That is what I mean by research.

The case of Crawford is equally interesting. Sam came from the small town of Wahoo, Nebraska, from which he got his nickname. The records show that he played less than a full season in the minors—the Class B Central and Western Leagues of that era—prior to joining Cincinnati in 1899. He batted .308 his first season as a major leaguer and had a lifetime average of .309. One thinks of Sam as being principally a distance hitter, which he certainly was. He still holds the alltime record for three-base hits with 312. Yet the records also show that he was a fine base runner. During one season, that of 1912, he stole 41 bases. It takes an all-round player to make the Hall of Fame, and I think Sam qualifies.

The Detroit teams with which I played for most of my career were blessed with many talented outfielders. One of the greatest of these was the late Harry Heilmann. One reason I had to work so hard was in order to keep ahead of Harry. Yet he was always an inspiration because of his steady performance and quiet, sportsmanlike disposition. He was a great percentage hitter and all-round player. Harry learned of his selection shortly before his death. For this I shall always be grateful to the Hall of Fame people.

"How do present-day players compare with those of your time?"

This is another question that I often have tossed my way. As a whole—and more probably from necessity—the oldtime players were more versatile and, as individuals, better students of the game. They were, therefore, more inclined to be imaginative and resourceful in their thoughts and actions. They were also better psychologists. Big league rosters were smaller in those days, and there were no elaborate farm systems to send up a steady flow of talent. Consequently, managers either developed their own players or acquired them through waivers, draft, trades, and outright purchase. When I resigned as manager of Detroit in 1926, I had a roster of 25 players—22 of whom had developed under my management. The largest cash outlay for any of these players was the \$13,500 that we paid for pitcher Earl Whitehill. Compare this figure with some of the bonuses paid young players today.

Of course I may be prejudiced, but it seems that players were better all-round performers in my time. They could do more things—and do them better—it seems now in viewing them retrospectively. This probably was because they played more regularly. Benches were thinner, and there was no such thing as a platoon system by which some managers alternate their players today in an effort to take advantage of their individual strong points on offense and defense. Because they were in the lineup every day and there were few capable substitutes, the players of my day learned to hit left-handed pitchers as well as right-handers; they learned how to field, throw, and run bases. This was the system that developed such outstanding stars as Tris Speaker, George Sisler, Sam Rice, Eddie Collins, Babe Ruth, Bill Terry, Ed Roush, and numerous others. In today's platoon system they might never have had a chance to develop.

During most of my playing career managers rarely called a clubhouse meeting of their players to discuss the opposing batters. Our pitchers already knew their weaknesses and could pitch accordingly. Some of our Detroit veterans, such as Bill Donovan and George Mullin, were marvels at placing fielders in the proper position. Players stood around hotel lobbies and talked baseball night and day. There wasn't much else to do.

Players of my era seemed to make a hobby of being individual psychologists, and some were good at it. For years I wondered why I couldn't bunt on Larry Gardner, who was a fine third baseman for Cleveland. No matter how fast I started or how hard I ran, Larry would come in fast and peg me out at first.

Years after we had both retired, Larry let me in on his secret.

"Ty," he said, "I noticed that every time you got ready to bunt down the third base line, you would grit your teeth and grip the bat at the handle as if you meant to kill the ball. I figured you did this to fool me; so I took a chance on having you knock it down my throat and charged in. I was hardly ever fooled."

"Now that you have named several of your favorite players, would you be willing to select an alltime team from both major leagues?"

That's a big order, but I'll take a shot at it. First, let me state my idea of such a team. It should be made up of players who did not one thing, but all things well. And players whose performance over a long period was both versatile and consistent. With this as a yardstick, I'd have to name Eddie Collins as my alltime second baseman. Eddie played 24 years in the American League, 12 each with Philadelphia and the Chicago White Sox. He hit for a lifetime average of .333, fielded for a percentage of .969, and was a great base runner. One season, 1910, he stole 81 bases, and on two occasions he stole six bases in a single game. It was like having a "short outfielder" with Eddie at second. He could really go back and get those short pop flies. Collins is in the Hall of Fame and belongs there.

At shortstop, my choice is Honus Wagner of Pittsburgh, who is the alltime unanimous selection at that position. The Dutchman, as we called him, had great hands, and could do everything well. Pie Traynor, also of Pittsburgh, is my pick at third base. This may surprise some fans, but I chose him for longevity and steadiness of performance, as well as his consistent fielding and lifetime batting average of .320. Jimmy Collins of the Boston Red Sox is the choice of many experts for the hot corner, and justly so. He was a great fielder, particularly on bunts, had a fine arm, and a lifetime average of .294; but I didn't see too much of him. He finished his career shortly after I broke in. Buck Weaver of the White Sox was also a great third baseman until he got involved in the Black Sox episode which ended his career as a player.

My favorite first baseman is George Sisler of the old St. Louis Browns. George is the one player who might have beaten my lifetime batting record of .367 if his eyes hadn't suddenly gone bad on him during the middle 1920's. He posted a brilliant .420 at the plate in 1922, the year the Brownies of Lee Fohl almost beat out the Yankees for the pennant. He also hit safely in 41 consecu-

tive games that year and finished up his career with a .340 mark. He wasn't as fancy with the glove as Hal Chase of the old New York teams—the best fielder ever—nor did he hit in as many runs as Lou Gehrig of the modern Yankees, but for all-round ability he was hard to beat at his position.

For the outfield I'm naming Shoeless Joe Jackson, Babe Ruth, and Tris Speaker. Jackson was the greatest natural hitter I ever saw, although not as good a percentage hitter as Nap Lajoie of Cleveland, who could hit in any field and rarely struck out. Lajoie hit .339 during his big league career which covered 22 years (1896-1918). What would he have done with the lively ball? Jackson was runner-up to me for the American League batting championship in 1911. He might have been even greater had not his career been cut short by the Black Sox scandal. Other great outfielders were Sam Rice of Washington (.322 lifetime average) and Eddie Roush who hit .325 in 21 seasons for the Giants and Cincinnati Reds.

Catchers? There have been lots of good ones in both leagues. But I'm not going outside the American League in that category. One of the greatest receivers I ever saw—and certainly unbeatable at handling pitchers—was Ray Schalk of the White Sox. He could get a lot out of both veterans and green youngsters. But for all-round ability I'll have to string along with Mickey Cochrane of Philadelphia and Detroit, and Bill Dickey of the Yankees behind the plate. They both had good batting power and were topnotch receivers too. Both were great at handling pitchers, and Cochrane was a fine base runner.

A team of all-stars such as I have named should have an outstanding pitching staff to make it truly representative. Such a staff should include the best in both leagues. With this in view, I have chosen six pitchers whom I believe to be the class of their respective leagues—four from the American and two from the National. My staff includes four right-handers and two left-handers. The right-handers are Walter Johnson of the Washington Senators, Ed Walsh of Chicago, Christy Mathewson of the Giants, and Grover Cleveland Alexander who pitched for the Phillies, Cubs, and Cardinals during his long and colorful career.

My two favorite left-handers are Eddie Plank and Robert Moses (Lefty) Grove, both of whom pitched for the Philadelphia Athletics, although their careers were in two entirely different eras. Plank was by far the greatest southpaw that I faced during my playing days in the American League. He won 325 games, was smart and fast, and had great control. Grove, with whom I played at Philadelphia, also had great

speed and won an even 300 games during a 17-year career with the Athletics and Boston Red Sox. Other outstanding left-handers who surely must be mentioned with any list of the alltime greats are Eppa Rixey, who won 266 games in a 22-year career with the Phillies and Cincinnati Reds; and Carl Hubbell, winner of 253, all with the New York Giants. For one certain ball game that "had to be won," Hubbell would be my choice.

Walter Johnson was the greatest right-hander—and also the fastest—that I ever faced. He won 416 games during 20 years with Washington, a team rarely in the first division. Walter might have been even more effective, but he had a horror of hitting anyone; consequently he was inclined to pitch away from batters. Some took advantage of this inability to crowd the plate.

Ed Walsh's best pitch—and the one I found hardest to hit—was a spitball that broke downward from about the batter's knees. The picture of graceful motion, Walsh, a big, handsome fellow, had his best year with the White Sox in 1908 when he posted a 40-15 record and a percentage of .727. He was in 66 games that season. Walsh won 195 games for Chicago from 1904 to 1916, and would undoubtedly have reached greater heights but for the fact that his arm went bad on him early in his career.

Mathewson was a master of the fade-away pitch which we call a screwball today. He knew how to pace himself and was a smart, cagey pitcher—the kind who could give a team a dozen hits and still shut them out. Of all the great right-handers though, from a standpoint of earned runs permitted, Grover Cleveland (Pete) Alexander's record with three clubs is hard to beat. He won 373 games—one more than Mathewson—over a 20-year career. And for most of those years he was pitching for a weak-hitting club (the Philadelphia Phillies) in a bandbox ball park (old Baker Bowl). Yet his earned-run average for six consecutive seasons was less than two per game; for nine straight seasons it was less than three. Alexander also pitched for the Chicago Cubs, and in 1926 it was his great relief pitching that helped the St. Louis Cardinals win the National League pennant and then capture the World Series from the New York Yankees.

Other great right-handers of my time were Chief Bender, also of the old Athletics, a real "star killer" when right; Joe Wood of Boston; Addie Joss of Cleveland; Bill Donovan of our club; and others we don't have the space to name. Donovan was one of the most courageous men I ever saw. He won 24 games for us one year with a sore arm; yet he never complained of overwork. I've seen him sit on the bench between

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innings with tears in his eyes because his arm hurt so badly, but he never asked for relief. He'd just say: "Get me one or two runs, and I'll win."

Of the more modern right-handers, I like Dizzy Dean of the Cardinals best. Diz was a master showman, a better-than-average psychologist, and possessed great natural ability besides. He would have been one of the greatest right-handers of baseball history but for the foot injury that he received in an All-Star game and that subsequently destroyed his effectiveness as a pitcher. He showed his versatility, however, by becoming an outstanding announcer.

"My favorite of present-day managers?"

Casey Stengel of the Yankees. No matter where they pick him to finish, he usually wins the pennant. They say he has pushbutton material. But how many established stars does he have on his club besides McDougald, Skowron, Ford, and Mantle? It's true that his pitching last year, particularly that of Bob Turley, was outstanding. Larsen has been great at times, and Ryne Duren looks like a promising rookie. But even when the Yankee pitching has been erratic, they won championships for Stengel. Casey is a sound strategist, and his teams play a type of game that I admire. Some call the Yanks a power club: yet I saw them win a world series game with a bunt.

Fred Haney, who broke in under me at Detroit as a player in 1922, is doing a great job at Milwaukee despite an annual siege of injuries. Of the younger crop, Bill Rigney at San Francisco and Danny Murtaugh of Pittsburgh show real ability. Paul Richards of Baltimore has great promise, but I think he gets a little too scientific at times. Still he has improved his club's standing every year.

"My favorite of the modern players?"

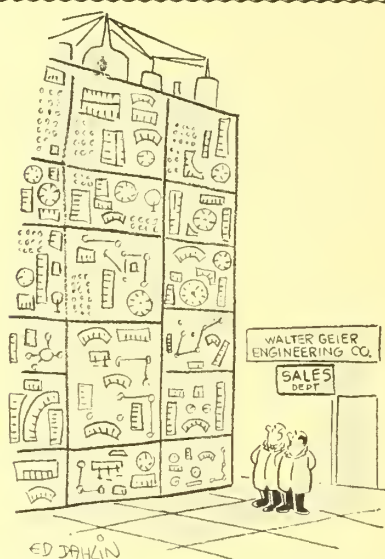
I consider Jackie Jensen of the Boston Red Sox the most promising of the current crop of outfielders. He's a real hustler, a dangerous and consistent hitter, and has a fine throwing arm. He has yet to reach his peak, and may become a really outstanding player. Ted Williams and Mickey Mantle, of course, are great hitters, but injuries are likely to hobble them at crucial times. And they don't run bases too well; however, both are dangerous long-ball hitters. I like the way Nellie Fox of Chicago and Stan Musial of the Cards tag all kinds of pitching. They are great all-round players.

"Earlier in this interview you mentioned some of baseball's problems. Do you have any suggestions for solving them?"

Inasmuch as dwindling attendance seems to be the main problem, especially in the minors, I think that baseball, generally speaking, needs to go in for some

of the colorful promotion that the colleges use in exploiting their football teams. Baseball hasn't kept up with football in that respect. We must also do something to make baseball more interesting to fans in order to compete with television, movies, opera, and the various outdoor forms of recreation that are growing in popularity with the shorter work week and longer vacations now in vogue. Night baseball—especially for the large industrial cities—was a step in that direction.

It would also help to keep the playing time of games to around two hours or



"It'll solve any problem except one: who's going to buy it?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

two hours and 30 minutes as a maximum. Baseball wasn't meant to be a laggard game. Overemphasis of the long ball and too-frequent changes of players by platoon-minded managers have caused many games to run too long. And elimination of the intentional base on balls by simply declaring the batter a base runner would cut several minutes off the average playing time of games in the course of a season.

"How could managers themselves make baseball more interesting to the average spectator?"

They could speed up games considerably by having their batters ready to hit immediately—that includes pitchers too—and by encouraging their players to hustle to and from positions. By cutting down on some of the needless huddles around the pitcher's mound; by using more psychology and imagination in their strategy to exploit the mental hazards of the game; and by employing such scientific and spectacular weapons as the hit-and-run, the squeeze play, and the stolen base, especially when they are ahead and can afford to experiment. This would add spice and variety to the game and leave the fans wondering what's coming next.

Gaps can be created in the inner defense by having batters fake bunts to draw infielders in, then hitting past them or through the spots they have just vacated on the hit-and-run. A manager can employ his weakest hitters on this play, and he'll be surprised at the results. The stolen base should be exploited not so much to win games as to get runners into scoring position and to upset the opposing team, particularly pitchers and catchers.

"Some critics think that pitching is 75 percent of the defense. Any suggestions for making pitchers more effective?"

There has been some talk of re-legalizing the now-outlawed spitball, but I doubt if that would help much. It would be effective for a while. Then so many pitchers would start using it that it would become less effective. To my way of thinking, a pitcher who has control of the standard pitches—fast ball, curve, screwball, etc.—doesn't need the spitball. The spitter was outlawed mainly for sanitary reasons, and I don't believe baseball officials can afford to reverse their decision at this late date. What probably would help more than anything would be to restore the original strike zone (which was from the point of the batter's shoulder to the knee), or shorten the distance between the pitcher's mound and home plate. However, pitchers seem to be gaining in effectiveness; so these changes may not be necessary.

"What do you consider the most effective pitch?"

From the standpoint of the batter, I'd say a fast ball, especially if followed by a change of pace. Effective pitching is mainly a matter of varying the speeds of standard deliveries.

"Any suggestions for improving the game as a whole?"

Yes, I'd say that some effective policy should be worked out to solve the realignment problem so as not to disturb the geographic pattern of the minor leagues too much. It was for this reason that I favored making a third major league of the Pacific Coast League instead of moving the Giants and Brooklyn franchises to San Francisco and Los Angeles, respectively. We might consider building larger parks back East, with more regard for parking facilities instead of vacating traditional territory.

"Any other suggestions?"

We also need to do something to bolster the minor leagues and to bring about more cordial relations between the majors and minors. I like the suggestion made by Earl Mann, owner of the Atlanta (Southern Association) club, that control of minor league players be limited to 40 for each major league team. This would enable the minors to develop more players of their own for sale to higher clubs and possibly to develop

their own scouting systems. I also favor more independent or home-owned clubs as opposed to absentee ownership. This creates more local pride and fan enthusiasm.

A good example of community-owned franchises is Buffalo (of the International League) which has more than 3,000 local stockholders. In 1957 the Bisons drew nearly 500,000 paid admissions; and in 1958, with a last-place team, around 250,000. And while I am not opposed to the young men making money, some sort of limit should be established by way of curbing the bonus system through which untried youngsters are being paid five- and six-figure sums to sign contracts. This policy is hurting the game at the grassroots and is not fair to the boy. Too often he winds up back in the Class D leagues where he probably should have started to begin with.

"What about the time Dutch Shaefer swiped first base?"

That's about as good a way as any to end a discussion of this sort. It happened in either 1908 or 1909 during a series between Detroit and Cleveland.

Games were close in those days, and teams were always fighting for the one run that frequently decided the issue. We had a fast man, Davey Jones, on third; Shaefer himself was on first—a perfect situation for a double steal. In an effort to draw a throw to second, which might enable the runner on third to score, our manager, Hughcy Jennings, ordered Dutch to steal second, which he did. But the Cleveland battery was alert to the plot, and the catcher simply threw the ball to the pitcher to hold the runner at third. Not to be outdone, Dutch waited until the next pitch, then hurried back to first. He apparently wanted to try it all over again.

Well, there was a terrific hassle over the incident, with Cleveland doing the protesting. The besieged umpires hauled out their rule books, but they couldn't find a single thing that prevented a runner from returning to his original base after stealing a forward base. So during the following winter the baseball moguls got busy and hammered out an edict that prevents a player from running bases in reverse. It stands to this day—and that's official!

THE END

A BAD CASE OF ADMIRALITIS

(Continued from page 15)

ever since the afternoon when I had emerged from Abercrombie and Fitch, wearing my new uniform for the first time. I had followed a lieutenant commander as far as 53d Street and Madison Avenue, hoping to see him salute; but he had disappeared into a bar without having obliged me. As I stood staring after the thirsty officer, I was myself saluted by a southbound eager beaver of an ensign. I returned the salute with such zeal that I nearly gouged out my right eye. Then cravenly, I jumped into a taxi to avoid further contact with the problem.

The C.O. was explaining admiral etiquette. "It's very simple. Just remember that when using the station wagon you get in first, but the admiral gets out first."

I scratched a shaky note on a slip of paper: "Wagon: in, me first; out, ad first." I looked up. "Is there anything else I should know?"

He shrugged. "Oh, nothing much that you'll need on this trip to Mobile. Of course, if you're walking together, your place is on the admiral's left."

"Walking: me, ad's left," I scribbled.

"And if someone salutes the admiral, you wait till he returns the salute before you return it."

I added this scrap of information to my notes. "They sal, ad sals, then I sal."

My C.O. concluded the lesson. "You'd better not secure from the ship tonight until you bone up a little."

His advice was not necessary. That

night I boned myself up into a state of nervous confusion. Then I secured from the ship — which meant that I closed the windows, turned off the lights, and left the building.

The following afternoon, as I was driving alone to Mobile, my admiralitis began to spread upward. During one 10-mile stretch it crept from my knees to my stomach and kept going. I could neither eat nor enjoy the Gulf Coast scenery. As though reciting a ritual, I mumbled over and over: "Wagon: in, me first; out, ad first. Walking: me, ad's left. They salute, ad salutes, then I salute." It was a miserably hot day, but I was scared sweatless.

At the hotel in Mobile I inquired of the room clerk for Admiral Hart. I was relieved to learn that the last train of the day had arrived, but the admiral had not. Apparently the Great Man had changed his plans and would appear the following morning. This respite from my rendezvous with doom was as salubrious as a last-minute pardon from the governor. My stomach ceased palpitating sufficiently for me to enjoy some dinner and a visit to a local movie. At 2300, when I returned to the hotel, I was hailed by the drawing clerk.

"Hey, Lieutenant, you know that admiral? Doggone if he didn't check in a couple minutes after you took off for the movie."

I froze. "What do you mean? How'd he get here?"

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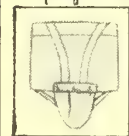
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"Don't rightly know. Reckon he flew down."

The governor's pardon was rescinded; the execution was to proceed as planned. Admiraltis now gripped and griped my three physiological musketeers — the liver, gall bladder, and pancreas. "Where is the admiral now?" I inquired in a high soprano.

"Took hisself off to bed. Left strict orders not to be disturbed till he phones down for breakfast in the mornin'." The clerk grinned. "Man, he's really a kick. Ah swear ah never saw so much gold braid an' ribbons on one man in mah whole laff."

"This is a mess," I gurgled. It was a mess, all right, a four-star mess. Admiral Hart would doubtless be leaving early in the morning for the launchings; therefore I should have reported to him that evening. But what had I done instead? I had gone to the movies! An altogether laudable thing for a naval officer to do on the eve of action. It was as though Farragut, not far from this very spot, had cried: "Too damn many torpedoes! Full speed astern and let's blow!"

Soon after sunrise, following a few hours of little sleep and high terror, I descended to the hotel lobby. I calculated that in order to reach the shipyard in time for the launchings, the admiral would be obliged to leave the hotel by 8 o'clock. I stood by the switchboard operator, perspiring like a stoker, waiting for a flash from the admiral's room. Eight o'clock came and went; so did 8:15. The horns of my dilemma felt needle-sharp. Should I awaken a four-star admiral at the risk of being drawn and quartered? Or should I allow him to sleep and miss the launchings — at the risk of being drawn and quartered? The

horrible consequences in either case made it a distressing tossup. Obviously, the problem demanded a masterpiece of naval strategy.

In a moment the admiral's line came alive. He asked for room service and gave his breakfast order. A few seconds later, as my life flashed before my eyes, I picked up a house phone and called the admiral.

"Yes?" The admiral's voice sounded a trifle gruff. I prayed that it was nothing worse than a bad morning throat.

"Admiral Hart," I began bravely, "this is Lieutenant Miller. I came — 'Lieutenant who?'"

"Miller, sir." The words rushed out in a torrent. "I was sent over from New Orleans to offer a station wagon and my services as aide when you go out to the launchings. And by the way, sir, those launchings are scheduled to begin in exactly —"

The voice blasted my eardrum. "You mean to say you drove all the way from New Orleans just to see me?"

"Yes, sir." I was mumbling. *Rigor mortis* had set in.

"You wasted all that gas, oil, and rubber just to see me?"

"Well, sir, it isn't exactly wast —"

"Who sent you?" He sounded like a cross between Captain Bligh and a wounded walrus.

"My commanding officer, sir."

"Your C.O., eh?" I heard the admiral suck in a lungful of air. "Listen, Miller! You go back to New Orleans and tell your C.O. this is the damndest thing I ever heard of!"

"Yes, sir." I groped for a chair and fell into it heavily. Admiral Hepburn in Washington, head of Public Relations, would have been anything but proud of

his newest subordinate at that moment. "But, Admiral," I continued lamely, "now that I'm here, may I drive you out to the launchings?"

"You may not! I didn't come down here to go to any launchings or ceremonies! I'm here on much more important business!"

There was a sharp click in the receiver. Admiral Hart had hung up. In a weakened condition, but a free man, I gulped a cup of coffee, then dialed a young lady who was employed in one of the Navy offices in Mobile. She was Miss Foreman, with whom I had talked by telephone, but had never met. It occurred to me that inasmuch as I had come this far I should grasp the opportunity to witness the launchings. Miss Foreman was familiar with the shipyard, and she graciously consented to act as my guide and companion.

It was a hot day even for the deep South, and upon our return to town I suggested that we have luncheon together in the air-conditioned dining room of the hotel. My invitation was accepted, and as we entered the lobby from the street we came face to face with a naval officer whose cap contained an unusual amount of gold braid. My paralyzed brain took four seconds to function; one for each star on the officer's collar. Galloping admiraltis struck me dumb and riveted me to the rug. Admiral Hart seemed fascinated by my mouth as it flapped open and shut like a steam shovel. Finally a slight sound emerged from my throat — a mouse-squeak that was meant to be, "How do you do, sir?"

"Rumph!" said the admiral.

"Sir," I said, "I'm Lieutenant Miller, remember? The one who phoned you this morning."

The admiral's eyes narrowed. "Oh, that one! Now you listen to me, Miller. You drive back to New Orleans and tell your C.O. this is the damndest thing I ever heard of, understand?"

"Yes, sir."

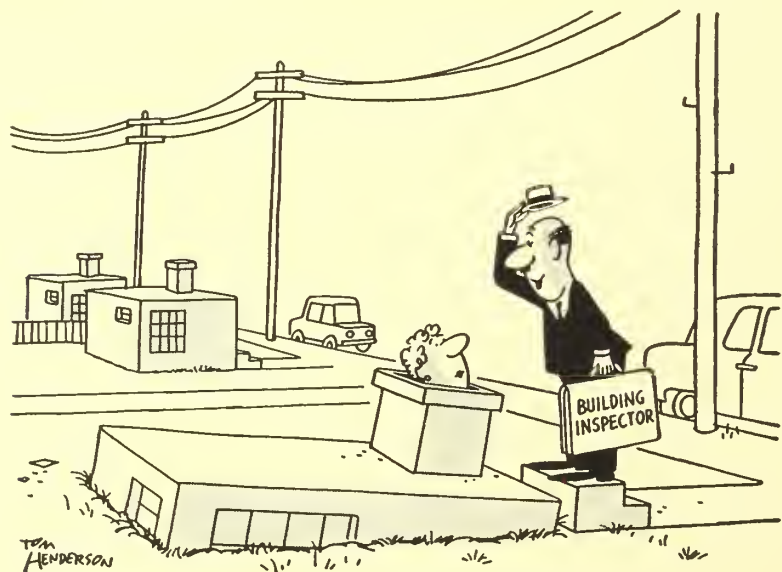
"I'm not blaming you. I'm blaming him! Tell him so!"

"Yes, sir." I felt as immobile as Lot's wife. There was silence for a moment as the names of two admirals ran through my mind: Hepburn in Washington, Hart in Mobile. Then, awkwardly, I remembered civilian etiquette. "Oh, sir," I croaked, "this young lady is employed here by the Navy." I turned to the girl. "Miss Foreman," I murmured, "I'd like to present Admiral Hartburn."

The admiral cocked an eyebrow and took the lady's hand. "Delighted," he said softly. Then he threw back his head and laughed. Miss Foreman laughed too.

I was unable to laugh. I just closed my eyes and collapsed against a potted palm.

THE END



"Your husband asked me to stop in."

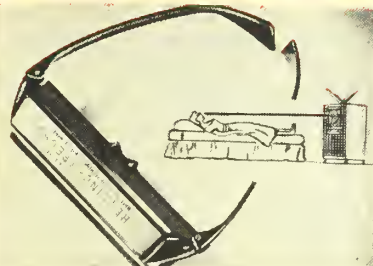
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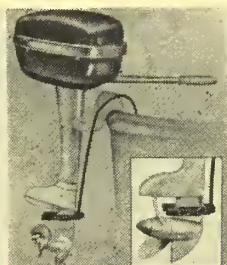
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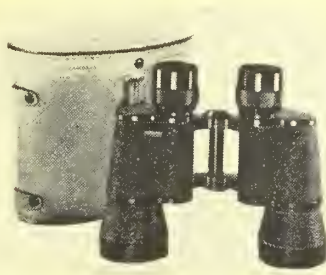
BOAT BAILER automatically draws out 3 to 5 gallons of water a minute, fits any size motor. No tools required, it hooks on to motor quickly, begins suction bailing when motor is started. Weighs 10 ozs.; made of plastic and vinyl tubing. \$3.95 ppd. Scott-Mitchell, Dept. 4505, 611 Broadway, N. Y. 12.



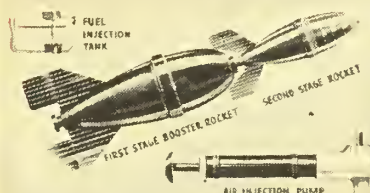
TREE OF HEAVEN grows 10 feet the first year, produces leaves 6 feet long. Exotic, beautiful, easy to grow. Great for new home owners. Just plant seeds after cold weather, and watch the trees grow. 2 packages are \$1 ppd. Order from Speneer Gifts, Dept. AL, Speneer Building, Atlantic City, N. J.



TYPING COURSE taught Navy men at Norfolk touch-typing in 4½ hours. Comes with four 10" unbreakable 33⅓ r.p.m. high-fidelity records, instruction book, practice material, progress sheets, covers for keys. Learn to type at home, quickly, easily. \$9.95 ppd. J. Jordan, 23 East 62nd, N. Y. 21.



7X35 BINOCULARS have optically-ground coated lenses, give clear, sharp images without distortion. Rugged, lightweight, they have center focusing, are fine for hunters, sports enthusiasts, etc. With pigskin case, \$10.95 ppd. Barclay Distributors, Dept. AL, 86-24 Parsons Blvd., Jamaica, N. Y.



TWO-STAGE ROCKET is simple and absolutely safe to operate, uses only water and air as fuel. First stage soars 200 to 300 ft., then releases second stage rocket. Made of Butyrate plastic, it comes with air injection pump for \$2.98 ppd. Edmund Scientific Company, Dept. HD, Barrington, N. J.

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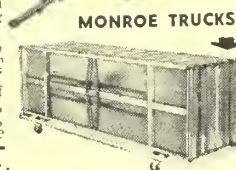
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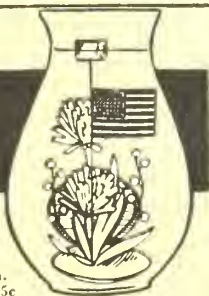
\$1,000,000 IN CONFEDERATE MONEY

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YOURS
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Set of 3 Magic Clam Shells that open up to display a beautiful array of colorful flowers. A Thrill and Surprise to see the clams open. **FREE TO YOU.** Enclose 25c in coin to cover handling and postage. **SPECIAL!** We will send you 5 sets for friends and neighbors. Send only \$1.00 for handling charge.

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SHADE TREE GROWS 10 FT. FIRST YEAR*

BARGAIN!
BUY ONE—
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FREE



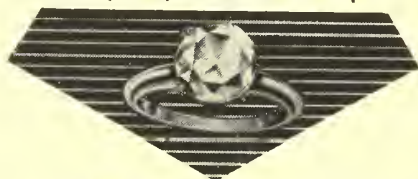
TREE OF HEAVEN! Sensation of nature! Why wait years for pleasure of a shade tree? Tree of Heaven, unmatched in beauty, produces six foot branches, blooms in great clusters of colored blossoms, after established. *Mrs. Ogden of Rosemead, Cal. says: "Tree of Heaven I planted grew ten feet in 4 months."

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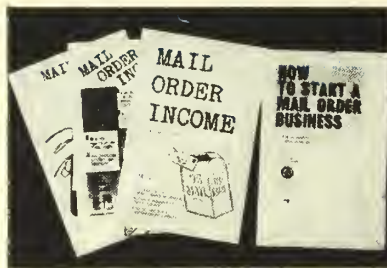
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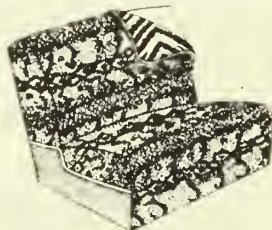
EMPIRE DIAMOND CORP.

Empire State Bldg., Dept. AL-9, 350 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

THE AMERICAN LEGION



NEW MAIL ORDER MAGAZINE tells how to make income in spare time—where to find new items—what price to ask—what to say in your ads—how to get repeat orders. \$1 for 3 issues plus free booklet, "How To Start a Mail Order Business." Mail Order Income, 2639-MA Howard, Chicago 45, Ill.



AUTO SEAT COVERS are two-tone and reversible, give good protection, dress up your car. Made of Flexton service gauge plastic in reversible zebra-snake or leopard-cowhide designs. \$3.23 ppd. each for front split, or front or back solid. Set, \$5.25. Cryder Sales, Dept. P-59, Whitestone 57, N. Y.



NAME PLATE complete with screws for mounting holds your name (or firm name) engraved with white letters on a black background. Can be placed on your front door or under your door bell. Plastic, 2"x5", holds 16 letters. \$1 ppd. Terry Elliott Co., Dept. AL-4, 135 East 44th, N. Y. 17.

OWN THIS GLAMOROUS STOLE only \$22⁹⁵



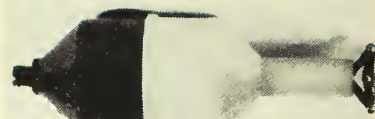
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For **BOOK TODAY**

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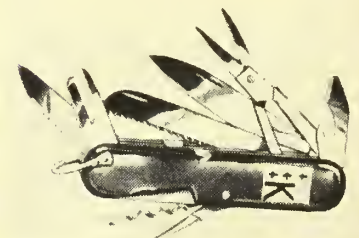
CASTING FLOAT—New Bob-O-Matic has trigger which automatically sets when fish bite. May be used as fixed position bob, or will sink bait to desired depths. Hook sets in seconds—can be used over and over again. Comes for \$1.98 ppd. from Sporting & Trapping, Dept. TB-27, Lynbrook, N. Y.



POWER TOOL SET is brand new surplus, has 133 pieces including grinding wheels, sanding cartridges and disks, steel cutters, wire wheels, circular saw blades, etc. Can be used with any electric drill, grinder or flexible shaft. \$2.25 ppd. Tungsten Tool, Dept. AL, 21 Davenport Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.



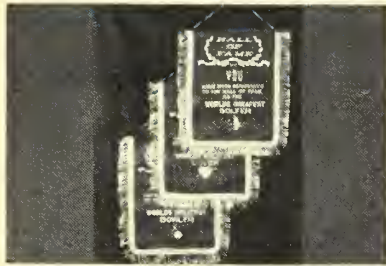
GOVERNMENT SURPLUS—how and where to buy it is the subject of this new authoritative handbook that shows surplus bargain hunters how to bid on such as jeeps, trucks, amphibious vehicles, Air Force material, small surplus, etc. Well worth \$1 ppd. Aviation Surplus Center, Dept. AL, York, Pa.



SWISS ARMY-TYPE KNIFE gives you 10 tools in one: saw, file, jackknife, bottle opener, can opener, screwdriver, scissors, cork-screw, awl and small knife. Each tool separate in itself. Imported from West Germany, it comes for \$1.98 ppd. Thoresen, Inc., Dept. AL-18, 585 Water St., N. Y. 2.

SHOPPER

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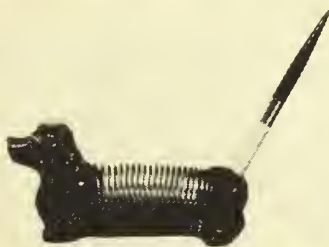
HALL OF FAME BANNER is the name of this unique decoration which will designate you as the world's greatest golfer, bowler, fisherman, husband, wife, card sharp, etc. (Specify) Red banner is 12" x 18", has gold fringe, yellow lettering. \$2 ppd. Medford Products, Box 39, Bethpage, N. Y.



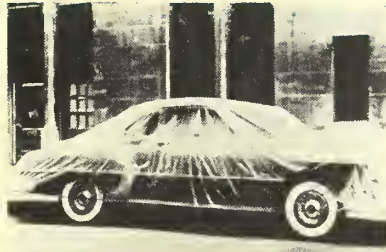
FISH K.O. — Pack this German-made rust-proof beauty in your tackle box and you'll quiet the big ones with no trouble. Weighted metal billy has Solingen stainless steel blade. Measures 6 1/2", has rawhide lanyard. \$2.95 ppd. Sportsman's Imports, Dept. L-4, Box 8, Little Silver, N.J.



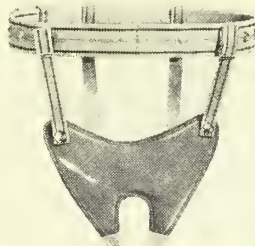
16 HAND-TIED FLIES are in 4 different patterns, represent good value. 3 different assortments available in large, medium, small or assorted sizes. Anyone purchasing 3 sets at 99¢ apiece receives a plastic box containing the 48 flies. Conrad Co., Box 989, Dept. L-3, Minneapolis 40, Minn.



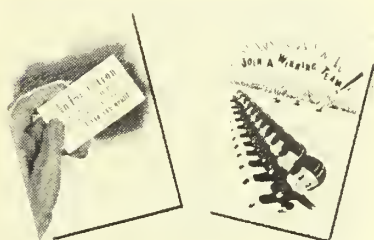
LETTER HOUND does everything but write your letters for you. It locks stamps, seals envelopes, has wire spring to hold letters, notes, envelopes, etc. Dog's tail is a ball point pen. Made of black ceramic with gold trim, it measures 7". \$1.25 ppd. Bruce Sales, Dept. AL, 121 East 24th, N.Y. 10.



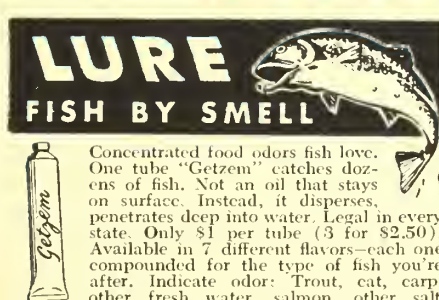
PORTABLE GARAGE is made of heavy gauge vinyl plastic, goes wherever your car goes. Folds compactly, keeps rain, dust, sun away from your car's finish. Springtite elasticized bottom. Fits all models. \$7.10 ppd. Order from Cryder Sales Corp., Dept. G-58, Box 79, Whitestone 57, N. Y.



WEAR this Rupture-Gard truss for reducible inguinal hernias like a pair of shorts. No straps, bands or springs around the hips. No special fitting required—just send waist measure. It's washable, adjusts in seconds. \$9.95 ppd. Kinlen Co., Dept. AL, 809 Wyandotte, Kansas City 5, Mo.



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Concentrated food odors fish love. One tube "Getzem" catches dozens of fish. Not an oil that stays on surface. Instead, it disperses, penetrates deep into water. Legal in every state. Only \$1 per tube (3 for \$2.50). Available in 7 different flavors—each one compounded for the type of fish you're after. Indicate odor: Trout, cat, carp, other fresh water, salmon, other salt water, ice fishing. Order today. Results guaranteed. Postpaid except on COD's.
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PENS

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DURABLE, WASHABLE 2 ppd. or C.O.D.
Dresses up your car's interior. Washable, gives your upholstery long-lasting beauty & protection. To install, simply slip over seats. In navy, blue, green, tan and white combinations.

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Only \$2.75 postpaid
Without electricity or moving parts this suction drainer pumps 330 gallons of water per hour from flooded cellars, pools trenches, washing machine, etc. Just attach with a garden hose to any screw-type faucet, attach another section of hose to the discharge end, turn on the water and it goes to work.

Mail your order today.
MEDFORD PRODUCTS,
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Complete satisfaction guaranteed or money back!

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Model Changeover Sale 8" TILT ARBOR POWER SAW

1958 MODEL BLADE TILTS TABLE ALWAYS REMAINS LEVEL

Comp As Shown Less Blade Heavy duty all cast iron and steel construction. Precision ground cast iron table. Price includes massive cast iron mitre gauge and patented motor drive that fits any motor. Does everything same as saws costing 4 times as much—cross cuts, rips, bevelling, mitres, dados, cuts compound angles. Adjustable depth of cut: 0" to 2 1/2".

SPECIAL BARGAIN during model changeover. This is an 1958 model. Brand new—sent to you in factory sealed cartons. Sold and guaranteed direct from factory at a fantastic bargain during changeover of assembly lines to 1959 models.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE—Try this famous saw 10 days. If not completely delighted—FOR ANY REASON—return for immediate refund.

SEND EXPRESS COLLECT—Send check or M.O. \$2.00 deposits on C.O.D.'s. We reserve right to refund money if stock is exhausted. Avoid disappointment. Order right now!

AMERICAN MACHINE & TOOL COMPANY Royersford 30, Pa.



WINDOW WATCH GIVES YOU THE TIME quickly and without confusion. It has no dial or hands, but is fully automatic. One window shows the hour, the other shows the minutes. Swiss-made, it has shock-resistant case, jeweled movement, leather band. \$9.95 ppd.

CRYDER SALES, BOX 79-WW-59, WHITESTONE 57, N. Y.

FAMILY ARMS

genuinely emblazoned from old records filed under 100,000 British & European surnames. In relief and full colour on immaculate 10 x 12" OAK WALL SHIELDS for mural decoration.

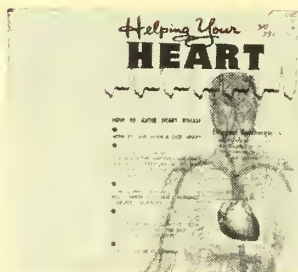
Enrich your home
Dignify the office

\$15.00 postpaid. Your check is returned if the Arms cannot be traced. School, Ship, Regimental and Air Badges etc. similarly reproduced. Write Britain direct...

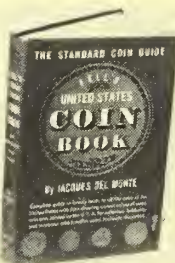
HUNTER & SMALLPAGE, YORK, ENGLAND

THE AMERICAN LEGION

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"HELPING YOUR HEART" is the title of this book by a famous specialist. It gives up-to-the-minute information on high blood pressure, hardening of the arteries and others, also details on low cholesterol, low fat and other diets. Once \$3.75; now \$1 ppd. U.S. Health Club, Dept. AL, Bergenfield, N. J.



\$12,500 for one silver dollar! What are U. S. coins worth? United States Coin Book gives up-to-date values of all U. S. coins, tells how to collect 'em, what to look for, lots of other information. Covers coins from Colonial days to present. \$2 ppd, Fell Publishers, Dept. AL, 386 4th Ave., N. Y.



SMOKE TREE blooms in July with pink panicles that make it look like a puff of smoke. In the fall, it turns a dazzling yellow. Easy to grow, tree is already 2-3 ft. high, reaches height of 10-15 ft. \$2.49 ppd. each; 2 for \$4.50; 4 for \$8. Family Gardens Nursery Sales Co., Dept. 460-931, Skokie, Ill.



PAPER PUNCH is a useful aid but often hard to find. This new model has a hollow-ground punch pin which cleanly cuts standard 1/4" circle through 16 sheets at once. Has calibrations for even punching, receptacle to catch confetti. Excellent value. \$1 ppd. J. Jordan, 23 East 62nd, N. Y. 21.



CARBIDE CANNON goes off with a roar and a flash, but it's safe, has no recoil. Ruggedly made of cast iron with brass fittings. Two models: 9-incher, \$4.40 ppd.; 17-incher, \$9.50 ppd. Ammo, 3 tubes for \$1 (1500 rounds). Johnson Smith & Co., 6615 E. Jefferson, Detroit 7, Mich.



KNIT A SWEATER in a day. Even beginners can do it with this new knitter that can turn out sweaters, suits, scarfs etc. in any size, pattern or stitch. It has automatic counting, can't drop a stitch. With instruction book and patterns, \$4.98 ppd. Research Products, Dept. 7, 505 5th Ave., N.Y. 17.

Gypsy Bait Oil MAKES FISH BITE OR NO COST

Mysterious aroma of Gypsy Fish Bait Oil Compound makes smell feeding fish wild through thousands of small organs covering their bodies. One potent drop on artificial or live bait draws in fresh or salt water whether you still fish with pole, cast, spin or troll. Really works. Only \$1.98 (3 for \$4.98). Cash orders postpaid. If C.O.D. postage extra. Draws fish to your bait or money back. FREE. Handy large water resistant pouch with every bottle. Order from:



WALLING KEITH CHEMICALS, INC.

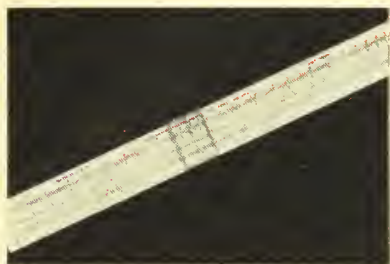
Dept. 68-E, 100 S. 41st Street, Birmingham, Alabama



VACUUM CLOTHES BRUSH is battery operated, works just like a midget vacuum sweeper. Cleans clothes, ear interiors, drapes, upholstery, etc. Small and compact, it doubles as flashlight and fan. \$2.95 ppd. (less batteries). Scientific Instrument Co., Box 251, Bethpage, N. Y.

SHOPPER

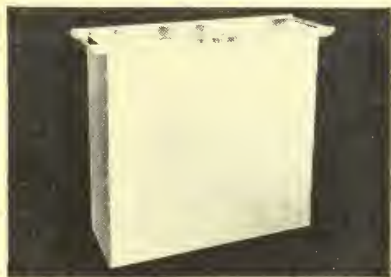
editorial feature, and all products are sold on a moneyback guarantee.



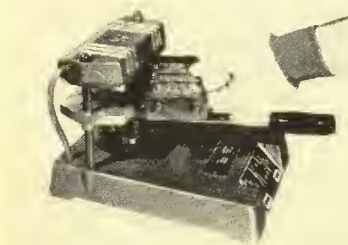
SLIDE RULE — 10 inches long — multiplies, divides, finds roots, proportions, computes household bills, commissions, formulas, etc. "High Vision" Clearview Selector shows the correct answer instantly. Handy for bookkeepers, salesmen. Free instructions. \$1 ppd. Larch, 118 E. 28, Dept. 98-PC, N.Y. 16.



COMMEMORATIVE DISPLAY frames cap device, shoulder patches, insignia of rank, and lapel buttons. Specify arm, branch, division, mission, rank, dates served. All insignia supplied and framed (11½" x 14½") for \$19.50 ppd. Le Militaire, F. A. Gay, 1038 Francis Pl., Richmond Heights 17, Mo.



PERSONALIZED BAR is constructed from heavy-duty Multi-Flate fiberboard, has a handsome wood grain finish. Fine for den, basement or terrace. Measures 39"x38"x13", has built-in shelf and a full size bar top. Specify initials. \$6.61 ppd. The S. J. Wegman Co., Dept. RB-23, Lynbrook, N. Y.



RUBBER STAMPS bring good prices, yet cost only pennies to make on this new table-top machine. Uses any electrical outlet, sets up anywhere. Returns \$1.80 for 27¢ worth of material, a few minutes of spare time. Prospects unlimited. Write: Warner Prod., 1512 Jarvis, Dept. AL, Chicago 26, Ill.



The AMERICAN LEGION CLASSIFIED

For rates, write American Legion Classified
305 Madison Ave., N.Y. 17, N.Y.

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KILL LAWN WEEDS with R-H Weed Rhap Granular 2-4-D. Ready to use—no mixing, measuring, spraying, drifting. Will not harm grass. \$1.50 size covers average lawn. Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36 AL, Jacksonville, Arkansas.

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FREE FOLDER! Over Seventy Profitable, Full, Sparetime, home Moneymaking Opportunities! Write: Mann, W-427, Woodcliff Lake, N. J.

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WRITERS: BOOK MANUSCRIPTS invited for publication on our cooperative plan. Greenwich Book Publishers (Attn: Mr. Henderson), 489 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

OPERATE PROFITABLE mail-order business! Splendid opportunity. Free details. Write: Bond, X-1637 West Vernon, Phoenix, Arizona.

\$30-\$60 WEEKLY addressing envelopes. Instructions \$1, refundable. Ryco Service, 210 Fifth Ave., Suite 1102-AE, New York 10.

HOME MAILORDER BUSINESS — Raising fish-worms and crickets. Free Literature. Carter Gardens. Plains, Georgia.

HELP WANTED

SELL FOR World's Largest Manufacturer of Advertising Matchbooks. No experience needed — full, part time. Matchcorp, Dept. EX-59, Chicago 32.

SALESMEN WANTED

WILL YOU WEAR new suits and topcoats without one penny cost and agree to show them to friends? You can make up to \$30.00 in a day even in spare time, without canvassing. W. Z. Gibson, Inc., 500 S. Throop St. Dept. P-405, Chicago 7, Ill.

OPPORTUNITIES GALORE! Big money selling steel shelving — parts bins — material handling equipment. Sold everywhere! Terrific commissions. Free 32 page catalog. Jobber discounts. BFC Corporation, 2885E. Hedley, Phila. 37, Pa.

SCHOOLS & INSTRUCTION

LEARN SHOWCARD WRITING In Spare Time — Quickly, Easily. No Special Skill Needed. Information FREE. SHERWOOD, 200 Summer, Boston 10-L, Massachusetts.

LEARN Civil and criminal investigation at home. Earn steady good pay. Institute Applied Science, 1920 Sunnyside, Dept. 435, Chicago 40, Illinois.

LOANS BY MAIL

\$50 TO \$500 FOR ANY PURPOSE. 2 years to repay. Employed men and women eligible. American Loan Plan, City National Bldg., Dept. AC-5, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

MISCELLANEOUS

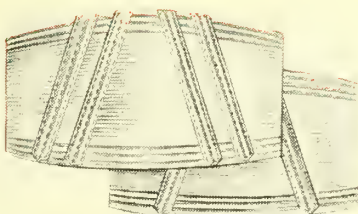
RANCHO NEAR HOT SPRINGS. Only 6 miles to world-famous health spa, buy it and OWN it for only \$3,850! 7-acre country retreat just ½th mile off highway, just minutes to the city! 5 acres tillable for truck crops, balance wooded, 5 now in creek-watered pasture. Under 2 miles store. Comfortable 4-room home, electricity, enclosed porch. Log barn, poultry houses. EXCEPTIONAL buy for only \$3,850, half down. New free SUMMER catalog, bargains coast to coast! UNITED FARM AGENCY, 2825-LG Main St., Kansas City 41, Mo.

PERSONAL

SEEKING PEACE OF MIND? Free Home Study course in Catholic Religion. Paulist Instruction Center, Dept. L, 18 East 76th St., New York 21, N. Y.

FLORIDA LAND

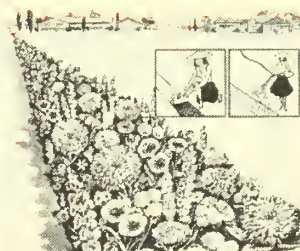
FLORIDA'S BIGGEST LOT VALUE! No Money Down! \$5 monthly. Full price only \$133. Between Orlando and Ocala. High, dry, adjoining city, streets, electricity, phones, churches, schools, shopping. In heart of 3000 lakes. World's best fishing! Write for FREE photos. Cranden Huysman, Box 467, Belleview, Florida.



YOU'LL LOOK pounds lighter in a Tux posture belt which pulls in your waistline by inches, improves your appearance. Eases back muscles. Thousands in use. Tux posture belts start at \$6.95. For complete details, you can write Tux Corporation, Dept. L-5, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.



BINOCULAR FLASK holds two half-pints of any liquid, is fine for traveling, hunting, fishing, any spectator sports event. Molded of break-resistant polystyrene, it comes with convenient carrying strap. \$3.50 ppd. Damar, Dept. AL, 705 Damar Bldg., Elizabeth, N.J.

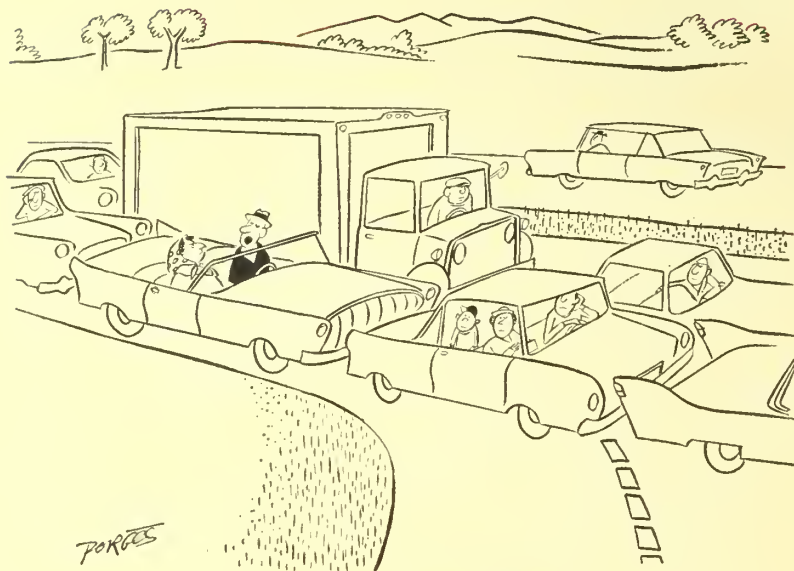


FLOWER CARPET automatically plants 16-foot garden of premium annuals. Over 1500 pre-planted seeds are impregnated into 16'x6" carpet. Can be cut to any size. Simply unroll, water and watch it bloom. \$1 ppd. 3 for \$2.79. Order from Sunset House, 2754 Sunset Bldg., Beverly Hills, Calif.



7MM SPORTING RIFLE is complete with U.S. 4x scope and muzzle brake. 5 shot, Belgian action with turned down bolt. Brand new 22" barrel, fine walnut stock. \$34.65 (postage collect). 100 rds. 7 mm military ammo, \$7.50. Martin B. Retting, Dept. AL, 11029 Washington Blvd., Culver City, Calif.

PARTING SHOTS



"I can't turn off. I'm out of gas!"

Military Life

The lieutenant wasn't quite satisfied with the appearance of a recruit. He called over the sergeant and said to him, "There's something rather unseemly looking about that rookie over there. Are you sure he washes?"

"Yes, sir, he washes all right," replied the sergeant. "I think it's just that he dries a bad color."

—HAROLD HELFER

Points of View

An optimist is a father who is willing to let his teenage son take the brandnew car on a date; a pessimist is one who isn't; and a cynic is one who did.

—VESTA M. KELLY

Shrinking Tinking

*Must short stories grow shorter?
And books be condensed?
As one who likes words,
For the future I'm tensed.*

*I've a nightmare recurrent
(But fresh off the press?)
Of a novel—
In twenty-five words or less!*

—CAMPBELL THORPE

Under the Weather

The very inebriated rounder, having reached the stage where places and directions were a blur, staggered down the stairway of a subway entrance and was caught in the shuffle. Several hours later, and much the worse for wear, he staggered up the stairway of a subway exit. Upon emerging to the sidewalk, he ran into a friend of his.

His friend looked at the lush and his condition and remarked, "Where in the world have you been?"

The drunk replied with enthusiasm, "I've been down in some guy's cellar, and BOY, has he got a set of trains!"

—DICK BUCKLEY

Eating Habits

It isn't the hours one spends at the table that put on the avoirdupois; it's the seconds.

—JOHN C. VIVIAN

To The Point

According to unofficial sources, a new



"How would you like it, Ellen—raw or burned?"

and simplified income tax form is being given serious consideration by Treasury officials. It will contain only four lines:

1. What was your income for the year?
2. What were your expenses?
3. How much have you left?
4. Send it in.

—H. N. FERGUSON

Collector's Items

*You can see that the Zilches are swells;
For the house where the family dwells
Has towels and drapery,
Silver and napery
From the swankiest kind of hotels.*

—HOWARD WINLEY

Preferred Position

A girl knows a woman's place is in the home, and that's why she's so anxious to find a man who'll put her in her place.

—HAROLD HURSH

To Illustrate

Shortly after Alaska achieved statehood, a Texan visited the new State to see if things were really bigger than in Texas. Browsing around Fairbanks, he noticed a farm-supply warehouse stocked with huge stacks of chicken wire. The Texan spoke to one of the warehousemen.

"In Texas the chickens are so big," the Texan laughed, "that chicken wire won't hold them. We don't have any use for chicken wire in Texas."

"That's not chicken wire," the Alaskan replied. "That's mosquito netting."

—RUSSELL NEWBOLD

The future of shaving has arrived!



See the new Norelco Speedshaver on the Huntley-Brinkley News - NBC-TV

The new **Norelco**® Speedshaver with rotary blades
shaves with a stroke you can hardly feel...no nicks, no pull, no pinches

Today there's a new standard of total shaving performance that outdates anything ever known. Other electric shavers go back-and-forth. Stop-and-start. Frequent result: irritation. Norelco works this way: 12 self-sharpening rotary blades whirl around in one continuous

sweep. Result: a stroke so velvet-smooth you hardly know you're shaving!

Norelco adjusts automatically to any beard, light or heavy. No setting needed.

For Father's Day or Graduation give the new Norelco Speedshaver. AC/DC. With case, \$24.95.

More reasons why Norelco is now the world's largest-selling electric shaver:



1. Rotary blades, beneath motionless skin-guards, stroke off whiskers held erect by special skin-smoother rim.



2. Exclusive push-button cleaning: Flip-top head springs open to empty out "whisker-dust." So simple!



3. Handsome travel case with every shaver. Norelco is quiet. Never needs oiling. World-wide service facilities.



4. Shave anywhere with the new Norelco Sportsman. Runs on flash-light batteries or car lighter. \$24.95.

NORELCO is known as PHILSHAVE in Canada and throughout the rest of the free world. NORTH AMERICAN PHILIPS COMPANY, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.
Other products: Radios, Radio-Phonographs, Tape Recorders, Dictating Machines, Medical X-ray Equipment, Electronic Tubes and Devices.

MEN OF AMERICA: THE MISSILE ENGINEER

Live-action shots—
259th Combat Field Artillery,
White Sands, New Mexico



*Missile blasting off
and climbing high!*



*Jet trail blazing bright
against the sky!*



*Where they're launching missiles,
you'll find a man*



*Takes big pleasure when and
where he can...Chesterfield King!*



*Top-tobacco, straight Grade-A,
Top-tobacco all the way!*



*This sun-drenched top-tobacco's
gonna mean...*



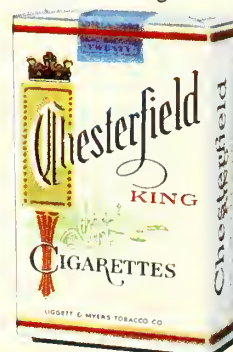
*That you're smokin' smoother
and you're smokin' clean!*



*Only top-tobacco full king-size,
For big clean taste that satisfies!*

Join the men who know— **NOTHING SATISFIES
LIKE THE BIG CLEAN TASTE OF TOP-TOBACCO**

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EXTRA LENGTH
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filter action...
tops in friendly
satisfaction!

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